The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trouble Among the Rebel Leaders, and the Cause of It.

Beauregard Resigns, but Withdraws his Resignation.

Triumph of the Offensive War Party.

An Attack Upon the National Forces Probable.

Success of the Reconnoissance of Thursday to Flint Hill.

The Rebels Constructing an Artillery Road Toward Germantown.

Two More Reviews and a Sham Fight.

Sailing of a Portion of Gen. Butler's Expedition.

The Stone Blockade of the Southern Harbors.

WARSAW, MO., BURNT BY THE REBELS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL LEADERS.

It is now definitely ascertained in military circles at Washington that BEAUREGARD recently tendered his resignation as a General of the Confederate army, in consequence of his difference with JEFF. DAVIS as to the conduct of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question, BEAUREGARD representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the North and wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and JEFF. DAVIS representing the defensive war party, who trust to time and the patient defence of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of DAVIS has led to the invasion of South Carolina, and will fill the Cotton States with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction, and it is believed that DAVIS has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the Confederate States. Gen. BEAUREGARD was induced to withdraw his resignation, and no doubt on the assurance that a change would be made, and that he might have the privilege of attacking the Union armies on the Potomac. Gen. MCCLELAN would not be surprised at being offered battle any day and he is prepared for it.

THE CASE OF CALHOUN BENHAM.

CALHOUN BENHAM, of California, who, with Senator GWIN, was arrested by Gen. SUMNER on his recent passage from the Pacific, is a brother-in law of GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. One object of Mr. PRENTICE, who is now in Washington, is to procure BENHAM'S release, if compatible with the public interests. He knows of no treasonable intent on the part of Mr. BENHAM, but says he was coming to the States to attend to a lawsuit in which they had a mutual family interest of considerable value, now put in peril by BENHAM'S arrest.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL QUESTION.

Much speculation continues to be indulged in relative to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained, the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty's Government has taken no action whatever upon the subject, but will probably await instructions. Nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper Department, concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord LYONS, believe that in this as in other matters, he has observed his usual discretion in refraining from premature expressions of opinion.

LORD LYONS AND THE LONDON TIMES.

Lord LYONS bears up under the attacks of the London *Times* upon him with much dignity and patience. He has merely executed the mandate of his Government, and is conscious of their support. The continual ascriptions to Lord LYONS of sarcastic and unfriendly remarks upon this Government, are gross calumnies. He has never expressed any sympathy with the rebellion, or done aught to compromise his character as a well-bred Ambassador. I have this on the authority of members of our own Cabinet, and from Lord LYONS' personal friends.

KENTUCKY'S QUOTA FURNISHED.

Kentucky has now furnished to the Government her full quota of the half million of men called for the National defence, and proposes to raise as many more for State service until the rebel armies are driven from her soil.

THE RECONNOITERING AND FORAGING PARTY.

The reconnoitering and foraging party under Gen. BROOKS, which went out from Gen. SMITH'S division, yesterday, took possession of Flint Hill and the surrounding country, by throwing out the pickets in different directions to prevent a surprise, while the forage-master gathered and brought away seventy loads of hay, having with him not less than ninety wagons. The only evidence of the presence of the enemy were one regiment of infantry, a squad of cavalry, and one battery, seen from a prominent position between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, in a westward direction, about eight miles beyond our present outposts. The party returned late last night, having been altogether successful, and met with no casualties whatever. Information was received that the rebels had constructed an artillery road from Flint Hill to Germantown.

THE INJURED SURGEONS.

The report that Dr. MULFORD, Surgeon of the Thirty-third New-York, was accidentally killed at the review on Wednesday, is untrue. He was not even hurt. The only one slightly injured was Dr. DICKERSON, Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment. Col. TAYLOR, who was arrested under a misapprehension in connection with the running over of a private on Wednesday, has been restored to his command.

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION—A SHAM FIGHT.

Gen. SMITH'S Division, including the brigades of Gens. HANCOCK, BROOKS and BRANNAN, and MOTT'S and BARR'S batteries and FRIEDMAN'S cavalry, was to have been reviewed this afternoon by Gen. MCCLELLAN, but as public business prevented him from being present, Gen. SMITH himself reviewed the division. After passing in review, the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and FRIEDMAN'S cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge. The infantry and artillery first opened the fire, which was continued by the entire division for nearly an hour, movements as in actual battle being observed.

They imagined the enemy to be in the direction of Lewinsville. AYRES'S Battery, which occupied Smooth Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, on a fancied column of the enemy's infantry. The only accident was that to CHARLES TRENTER, of Company I, of Philadelphia, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. Both the review and sham battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. SMITH'S Division, and showed that it has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

REVIEW OF SEAMEN.

A review of the seamen at the Navy-yard was had this afternoon before commander DAHLGREN, and a number of military men and civilians. The tars exhibited their skill both in infantry tactics and the manœuvering of artillery.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

The statement in some of the New-York journals, that two more bodies of the Brooklyn Fourteenth had been found, is untrue. Those still missing were undoubtedly taken prisoners, as our scouting parties have not been able to discover any evidences that others were killed.

MR. DULIN RELEASED.

Mr. DULIN, who was arrested upon suspicion of conveying information to the rebels that the foraging party of the New-York Thirtieth was upon his farm, was released to-day by Gen. WADSWORTH. His loyalty has never been doubted by loyal Virginians.

GEN. CASEY'S BRIGADE.

Five regiments of Gen. CASEY'S Division were reviewed to-day, after which they marched in parade through the city. They presented a splendid appearance.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Col. THOS. F. MEAGHER is in the city. He has obtained an order from the War Department to have the regiment in his brigade now at Fort Schuyler forwarded at once to Washington. The Sixty-ninth was reviewed this morning by Gen CASEY.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Wyandank* ran the blockade last night, reaching Indian Head about moonrise and the Navy-yard this morning. She was not fired at.

The steamer *E. B. Hall* also ran the blockade downward last night, having on board a large quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores generally.

Two schooners loaded with wood ran the blockade successfully on Wednesday night.

The enemy is apparently at work on a new battery at "Possum Nose," which is far above the others, on Mr. OTTERBACH'S land.

FRENCH RIFLED ARMS RECEIVED.

Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived here yesterday, and are already being distributed among our troops by Col. KINGSBURY, the ordnance officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. Several thousand more, now in New-York, will arrive within a few days.

PASSES TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

Passes to cross the Potomac are no longer granted by Gen. WILLIAMS. This duty is now entirely with Gen. ANDREW PORTER, the Provost Marshal, who has designated Lieut. MAHAFFEY, of his Staff, to receive and decide upon applications.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following military appointments were made to-day, namely:

ROBERT SMITH, of Iowa, to be an additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

FREDERICK C. OGDEN, of New-York, to be a Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of United States Cavalry.

Capt. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, of the First Artillery of the United States Army, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major THOMAS J. MCKEAN, of Iowa, now an additional Paymaster, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. Army, recently made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, was promoted to be a Brigadier-General in the regular service.

DEPARTURE OF COL. EINSTEIN.

Col. EINSTEIN yesterday took formal leave, in this city, of the officers of the regiment which he formerly commanded, having been appointed Consul to Nuremburg. He will leave for Europe by the next steamer.

LEFT FOR NEW-YORK.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, Col. HARRISON RITCHIE and Lieut.-Col. FRANK E. HOWE, have left for New-York, where they will arrive at noon. They have been visiting the camps of the Massachusetts regiments during the last ten days, and the ladies of the party have enjoyed the trip much.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Full advices from Mexico *viâ* British steamer at Havana, due here per steamer *Columbia*, have not been received. A portion only of official and private dispatches have come to hand. This is probably owing to the fact that the British packet *Trent* hastened away from Vera Cruz without notice, and one day before her usual time.

From such advices as have been received, it appears that the condition of the Mexican Government was improving, and that the prospect of peace and order throughout the republic was better than the published accounts represent.

The defeat of MARQUEZ was complete, and it is doubtful whether the Church-Brigand party will be able to make another decided stand at any point.

The news of the great European expedition against the Republic had not reached the City of Mexico. Rumors of the project only were afloat, and these caused very little apprehension. It is thought by parties here, capable of judging, that when the full details of the expedition are received, the people will rise to the effort of making the most effectual resistance in their power. In the interior they can give the invaders trouble, but in the Gulf ports they will be powerless.

MUNOZ LEDO, who was MIRAMON'S Minister of State and his principal adviser, has been arrested and imprisoned in the City of Mexico by the Constitutional Government. Some very important documents have been found among his papers, all of which were seized. By these papers, the complicity of ALMONTE, MIRAMON and other prominent leaders of the Church party in Mexico to bring about the intervention of Spain, to be followed by the establishment of a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic, is proved beyond all doubt.

Our Minister, Mr. CORWIN, has concluded no treaty as yet. From all accounts the situation of Mr CORWIN is deplorable. There is no mail communication with him; he is kept in total ignorance of what is transpiring in his own country, and is, in fact, entirely adrift amid the mighty events which are succeeding each other with such rapidity in the United States and Mexico.

CONSUL TO ANCONA.

Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Consul at Ancona, Italy.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARRIVING.

Members of Congress are now arriving by the dozen daily.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

GOOD UNION MEN ELECTED FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—BUSINESS REVIVING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The Union men of Alexandria, yesterday, held their election for county and municipal officers, at which good and true Union men were elected to each office. This is a good movement in the right direction, and ought to be promptly followed up in every town and county in Virginia within our lines. That this was an occasion for a gala-day in Alexandria, among the Union men, may easily be understood.

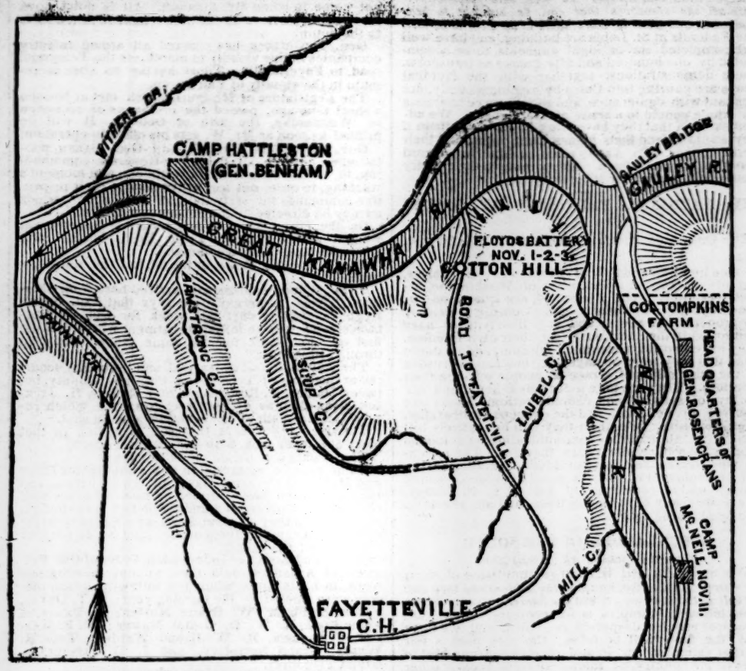
It will be remembered that, some two weeks ago, Provost-Judge FREESE, of Alexandria, decided that the secession officeholders of the city had each and all forfeited their official positions, by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and the reconstructed Government of Virginia, as per ordinance requiring them so to do, passed by the Wheeling Convention. Immediately following this decision, the Union men of Alexandria made nominations to fill the offices thus declared vacant; and as the Administration, by a subsequent order, fully confirmed Judge FREESE'S decision in this case, yesterday the election came off, and, as before stated, good Union men were elected to all the offices. If the Administration will now make another step in advance, and approve Judge FREESE'S decision, in the case of loyal creditors *versus* disloyal creditors, Alexandria will stand before the country redeemed and purified from its secessionism.

The business in Alexandria, I learned, had greatly revived of late, and the business appearance of the streets verified the statement. On the principal business street, leading to the steamboat wharf, I noticed that almost every store was open, and most of them seemed to be doing a flourishing trade. Virginians should take the hint from this, and learn that only prosperity can be hoped for *within* the Union. May God grant that the *whole* of Virginia may soon enjoy the regenerating influences which at present are so plainly seen in Alexandria.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY FROM ALBANY.

A remarkably fine corps of artillery arrived here yesterday morning, in the steamer *New-World*, *en route* for Washington. There were four companies of them, consisting in all of 475 men, most of them strong, sturdy looking fellows, apparently well suited for the hard work of compaigning. They have no guns at present, but a majority of them carried sidearms, and were otherwise well equipped. One company is composed entirely of Germans, of whom many are veteran artillerists who have seen rough work in various European services; and these, in default of cannon, were taking along with them their favorite musical instruments upon which to practice in the idle hours of camp life. A man in another company had for a companion a massive and ferocious looking bull-dog which he had insisted upon having enlisted with himself.

The corps, on their arrival, were marched to the Park Barracks, where they were plentifully breakfasted. They then strolled about the City till late in the afternoon, when they again took up the line of march, this time for Jersey City, whence they proceeded on their way, *viâ* Philadelphia. The whole force was in charge of Capt. WIEDRICHS, of the German Company, as senior officer. The other companies were severally commanded by Capt. CROUSE, (Fort Plain Battery;) Capt. REYNOLDS, (Rochester Battery,) and Capt. COTHRAN, (Lockport Battery.)



OPERATIONS IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

The Great Kanawha, Gauley and New Rivers---The Scene of Floyd's Repulse.

The above diagram will materially assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the scene of the recent operations in the Kanawha Valley, at the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers. On Friday, the 18th inst., it will be recollected, FLOYD made a demonstration against the position of Gen. ROSECRANS, probably with a view to forcing his way through, and forming a junction with the rebel forces in Southeastern Kentucky. By cutting a road through between the mountains, he succeeded in reaching a position, which in a measure commanded the New River, and the National camp at Tompkins Farm, and also the Kanawha River below the junction, together with the road running across the Gauley and along the opposite bank, communicating with Gen. BENHAM'S camp further down the Kanawha. He kept up a continuous fire with shot and shell during Friday, but did very little damage—the only effect being to stop temporarily the transit of baggage-wagons along the road. Meantime the National forces were not idle. During Friday and Friday night they succeeded in getting one or two batteries into position, and on Saturday morning opened upon the rebels with such effect, that by 2 o'clock P. M. they were forced to retire, finding the locality too warm to be agreeable. The fighting was again renewed on Sunday morning, but with similar results. This desultory skirmishing seems to have been continued for several days, FLOYD being driven successively from all his positions excepting Cotton Hill, and this he was finally forced to abandon, measures having been taken to cut off his retreat, by throwing National troops across the New-River at Camp McNeil and across the Kanawha at Camp Hattleston, and he not caring to await so unpleasant an end of his Kanawha campaign. He retreated on the night of the 10th inst., and his movement was not discovered until it was too late to overtake him, although an effort was made to do so. Cotton Hill and all the other positions in the vicinity recently occupied by the enemy are now in the possession of our troops.

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

Sailing of the Constitution from Boston for Portland—Her Arrival at the Latter Port—The Final Departure Without the Maine Troops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

The suspense which has hung over affairs for the last twenty-four hours is at last happily solved, and the big ship, with her big company and cargo, will take her departure from Boston within an hour. She was hauled into the stream last night, and anchored midway between the Boston and Charlestown shore, where her fine appearance early attracted a large crowd whom the respite of a Thanksgiving morning—thanks to Gov. ANDREW—permitted to come down to see her off. Moored thus in the harbor, with her handsome burgee and handsomer ensign of stripes and stars straightened out by the breeze, with that talismanic word "*Constitution*" looking squarely at old Faneuil Hall, her decks thronged with soldiers, now the true defenders of the Constitution, the unrivaled ship presented as noble a spectacle as was ever seen in Boston Harbor. It would occupy too much space here, and too much time, to even attempt to give the readers of the TIMES a proximate idea of the immense *quantities* which have been put on board the ship, and yet she now draws only a little over 19 feet of water, and is in excellent sea trim.

Speaking of the rations for this ship's company for thirty days, some idea may be formed of the amount of them in weight and bulk by the following *résume*, which cannot be far out of the way: Say pork, 42,120 pounds; or beef, 112,500 pounds; flour, 540 barrels; beans, 200 bushels; rice and coffee, 9,000 pounds; tea, 1,350 pounds; sugar, 13,500 pounds; vinegar, 900 gallons; candles, 900 pounds; soap, 360 pounds; salt, 1,800 quarts, potatoes, 8,460 pounds; besides mixed vegetables, 5,670 pounds. This does not include the provisions and stores for the ship's company of over 100 men for the same length of time.

The ship leaves for Portland, where the Maine Eleventh Regiment, Col. SHIPLEY, and another installment of artillery, will be received on board.

An immense throng of spectators is congregated on the surrounding piers, and looking out of the great warehouse windows to witness our departure. When we have fairly passed out of sight these noble Bostonians will retire to their comfortable firesides, and there, over their Thanksgiving bounty, will send up many fervent prayers for the success of this expedition. On the ship's arrival at Portland I will send you the results of our experience on the ship thither, and full particulars of the final departure of the expedition. Capt. GEORGE, Division Quartermaster, assisted by Capt. BAKER, Commissary, and Mr. CUSHING, Secretary, have been indefatigable in their labors to expedite the departure of the ship. They have chartered two or three large propellers to take on board the surplus material which awaits shipment on Long Wharf.

Great interest is felt in the arrival of the *San Jacinto*, with the two arch traitors MASON and SLIDELL on board. The most comfortable quarters at Fort Warren await their coming, and the men who threw that tea overboard "guess it will be some leetle time before even John Bull will git 'em eout agin."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 23.

The *Constitution* anchored off Cape Elizabeth, in this harbor, at 1 o'clock this morning, after a fine run from Boston. We will receive troops probably this afternoon and sail immediately. All are well and there have been no accidents to record.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 23—P. M.

It has been finally decided between the commanding officers of the expedition and Col. SHEPLEY, that the Twelfth Maine Regiment are not to go in this steamer, and the tug which brought them alongside is now receiving their baggage, to take it ashore. Universal regret is felt at this decision, after coming all the way to Portland after them. They are a superior class of men. This circumstance may again affect the destination of the troops which are on board. The *Constitution* has steam up, and will go to sea immediately, carrying only the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth Regiments —about two thousand men in all. It is understood that the ship will return here or to Boston for other troops.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

Sailing of the Fleet of Old Whalers to be Sunk Across the Southern Harbors—Copy of the Secret Orders—List of Vessels, &c.

We published yesterday a brief account of the fleet of vessels loaded with stone, which are to be used in closing up harbors on the Southern coast. The fleet sailed on the 20th instant, and we give below a list of the vessels composing it, with their tonnage. They are all old, but substantial, whaling vessels, double-decked, to give them greater firmness. They were stripped of their copper and other fittings, which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make, and loaded with picked stone, as deeply as was safe. They were purchased by the Government at New-Bedford, New-London, Nantucket, Sag Harbor, Edgartown, Mystic and Newport. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves, each vessel is furnished with two augurs of the proper size.

The crews consist of six men each. These will be returned by the men of war, who will assist in the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her, and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as is possible. When this is done, and she is in position, the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge, the men will leave in a small boat. The captains of the ships are all well acquainted with our coast, first-rate seamen and good pilots. Each captain received on the day he sailed sealed orders, not to be opened till after the pilot left his vessel. The following is a copy *in blank* of these orders:

SECRET ORDERS.

To Captain ——: SIR: The —— now under your command, having been purchased by the Navy Department for service on the Southern Coast of the United States, the following are your orders for your proposed voyage:

You will proceed from this port on —— the —— inst., or with the first fair wind, and when clear of the land make a direct passage to the port of —— and there deliver your ship to the commanding officer of the blockading fleet off said port, taking his receipt for her to return to me. After the delivery of your vessel, yourself and crew will be provided with passages to the port of New-York by the Navy Department, and on arrival there you will call on ——, who will furnish you funds to return to this port.

On the voyage down it would be well, as far as practicable, to keep in company of your consorts, to exhibit lights by night and sound horns or bells in case of fog near the coast.

You will also examine daily the pipe in the quarter of your ship under water, to see that it remains safe.

The only service required of you is the safe delivery of your vessel; and as she is old and heavily laden, you will use special care that she sustains no damage from unskillful seamanship or want of prudence and care.

On a close approach to your port of destination, begin to put between-decks cargo into lower hold, and before anchoring permanently, have your second anchor and chain (if you have one) secured on deck. On leaving your vessel, unless otherwise ordered, you will bring away papers, chronometer, charts, compasses, spy-glass and any other valuable portable articles not required by the commander of the blockading fleet there, and return them safely to me.

In case of disaster, to preclude going on, you can call at Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, to repair damages, reporting to the flag-officer.

Wishing you a safe and speedy passage, I am yours respectfully,

VESSELS COMPOSING THE FLEET.

The following is the list of the vessels to be sunk:

Ships.	Tons.	Ports.
Corea	356	New-London.
Lewis	308	New-London.
Robin Hood	395	Mystic.
Archer	322	New-Bedford.
Timor	289	Sag Harbor.
Meteor	324	Mystic.
Rebecca Sims	400	Fairhaven.
L. C. Richmond	341	New-Bedford.
Courier	381	New-Bedford.
Maria Theresa	330	New-Bedford.
Kensington	357	New-Bedford.
Herald	274	New-Bedford.
Potomac	356	Nantucket.
Phœnix	404	New-London.
Barks.		
Tenedos	245	New-London.
Fortune	292	New-London.
Cossack	254	New-Bedford.
Amazon	318	Fairhaven.
Henrietta	407	New-Bedford.
Garland	243	New-Bedford.
Harvest	314	Fairhaven.
America	329	Edgartown.
Peter Demil	300	New-York.
Leonidas	231	New-Bedford.
South America	606	New-Bedford.
25 vessels.	8,376 tons;	average 335 tons.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

The Rebels Completely Disorganized—Retreat of the Leaders Cut Off.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 22.

Gen. DIX received dispatches to-day advising him that the disorganization of the rebel forces was probably complete throughout the peninsula. The New-York Fifth Zouaves, the Twenty-first Indiana, and part of NIMM'S Light Artillery, moved on towards Eastville, the county seat of Northampton, on the 20th. The Fourth Wisconsin and Seventeenth Massachusetts are at Drummondstown.

Two rebel officers had been arrested, and two iron cannon had been taken. Capt. RICHARDS' cavalry had been dispatched, before the messenger left, to take possession of six brass cannon known to be near the town of Only on Onancock Inlet, Gov. WISE'S old residence, and had, no doubt, succeeded in doing so.

Col. SMITH, commander of the rebel forces, and some of his officers, were trying to escape from the lower extremity of Northampton, but Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH has, at Gen. DIX'S request, put the whole shore under surveillance, and it is believed that they will all be captured if they do not surrender.

In addition to the force assigned to the service by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, the revenue steamer *Hercules*, Lieut. COLLIN, has been placed under Gen. DIX'S orders by the Treasury Department, and Capt. LE GOWAN, with the *Reliance* and the *Tiger*, is also watching portions of the coast on the bay side.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Burning of Warsaw by the Rebels—Government Stores Destroyed—A Train of Eighty Wagons Captured, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Nov. 22.

Passengers by the train from the West report that the rebels burned Warsaw night before last, to prevent its being used as Winter quarters for our troops. The intelligence reached Syracuse just before the train arrived, and is considered reliable. A quantity of Government stores was destroyed.

A train of eighty wagons, with an escort of 200 men, left Sedalia a few days ago for Leavenworth. A messenger reached Sedalia at 12 o'clock last night, announcing that they had been attacked near "Knobnosher," by 500 or 600 rebels and the train captured.

Refugees continue to arrive here in crowds, many in a most destitute condition.

ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE RICHARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 22.

Judge THOS. P. RICHARDS was shot through a window of the Court-house in Memphis, Scotland County, Monday last, while confined as a prisoner in the hands of Col. MOORE, of the Home Guards. Col. MOORE subsequently offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the assassin.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Movements in Eastern Tennessee.

The Destruction of the Rebel Communications.

GREAT ALARM IN RICHMOND.

Rebel Losses at the Battle of Belmont.

THE BRIDGE-BURNING IN TENNESSEE.

THE STRUCTURES DESTROYED.

From the Knoxville Register, Nov. 12.

The deep-laid scheme to destroy the railroads in East Tennessee, on Friday night last, by an organization of Lincolnite traitors, extending from Bristol to the Georgia line, resulted in the burning of the following bridges:

The bridge over the Hiawasse River at Charleston, on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

The bridge over Lick Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

The bridge over the Holston River at Union, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Two small bridges on Chickamauga Creek, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

The telegraph wires were cut at various places between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and Knoxville and Bristol.

No attempt seems to have been made upon the bridge at Loudon, that being well guarded by a cavalry company.

The unsuccessful attempt to burn the bridge at Strawberry Plains, and its preservation by the courageous conduct of the watchman, was alluded to in our last issue. We learn that his name is JOHN KELLY, and are glad to hear from persons who came down yesterday, that notwithstanding his severe injuries, there is a strong hope of his recovery. It is known that the man whom he shot in the act of applying the torch to the bridge was WM. PICKENS, son of the late State Senator from Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount Counties, who was carried by his fellow-conspirators to Sevier County, and is reported to have died yesterday. Another man was also wounded by Mr. KELLY, whose fidelity and courage, as well as the injuries he has suffered, have gained him the admiration and sympathy of the whole country.

The Lick Creek bridge was guarded by several soldiers attached to Capt. MCLINN'S company, encamped near Midway. They were approached by a gang of ruffians, who first engaged them in friendly conversation and then suddenly overpowered them, and executed their hellish incendiarism. They carried the captured sentinels, we are told, to a house at some distance, and after forcing them to take an oath to support the LINCOLN Government, released them. They hurried to their camp and gave such information as led to the immediate arrest of six of the incendiaries, who were yesterday brought to this city and safely lodged in jail. We learn that they have made confessions which will probably lead to the capture of all engaged in this extensive conspiracy.

This diabolical plot does not seem to have been participated in by the great body of the East Tennessee Union men, but seems to have been confined to a number of desperate and reckless traitors, who confidently believed that before they could be brought to justice, the Lincoln forces from Kentucky would have forced their way through the mountains to their rescue. They have again experienced how little dependence is to be placed upon the boasts and promises of MAYNARD and JOHNSTON.

The cowards who were reported to be approaching Jamestown and Big Creek Gap, have retreated back into Kentucky, to escape from HARDEE and *his* brave forces, leaving their duped and misguided colaborers here to their fate. There is no earthly probability that any of LINCOLN'S troops will ever be able to force their way into East Tennessee, and all such attempts as the late incendiary one, must only result in bringing a terrible retribution upon the heads of the foolish depredators.

News having been received of the bridge burning at Jacksonborough, Col. POWELL'S regiment was immediately ordered by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER to this place, and arrived here yesterday morning. Several companies of this regiment will start this morning for various points along the road.

It is rumored that large numbers of Union men are arming and mustering in Blount and Sevier Counties, for the purpose of protecting the incendiaries who attempted to fire the Strawberry Plains bridge, all of whom, numbering some sixteen, were from Sevier County.

From a letter in the *Southern Confederacy*, dated the 11th, at Ringgold, Ga., we learn that the two bridges burned on the Warren and Atlanta Railroad, across the Chickamauga, are about eight miles from Chattanooga, and about half a mile apart. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad crosses the stream between them, and about 150 yards below the upper one. Col. JOHN D. GRAY, who built them, estimates their cost at above $18,000. Major ROWLAND, the Superintendent, was at the place of disaster with a large force on the 10th, and will have good, substantial trestle bridges made, and the trains running regularly in about two weeks. He has a number of the very best mechanics in the country actively engaged, together with a large force of laborers. Arrangements are made with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad to carry the freight, mail and passengers by the way of Cleveland and Chattanooga, and in two or three days the passenger trains will run regularly on the State road.

AMOUNT OF DAMAGE DONE.

The damage to the railroads in East Tennessee by the incendiarism of last week, is estimated at $50,000. The bridge burnt on the Western and Atlantic Road was between five and six hundred feet; what its estimated cost was we have not learned. The loss on all the roads, however, from the destruction of property, is trifling compared with that resulting from the interruption of the transportation.

We are requested to say that *troops, passengers and army supplies, intended for East Tennessee, as far east as this point, will meet with no delay in consequence of the burning of the Hiawassee bridge on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.*

OTHER INSURRECTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

In an extra issued on Nov. 15, the Memphis *Avalanche* says:

"A most reliable gentleman from East Tennessee arrived here this morning, and reports that Chickamauga Creek, the Charleston Lick Creek, and Upper Holston bridges were burned at precisely 1 o'clock on Friday night. Other bridges were fired at the same time, but were extinguished. The telegraphic wires were destroyed at the same time. DAN TRIWITT is at home leading the insurrection. Hon. JOSIAH ANDERSON was assassinated at the polls on election day.

A thorough organization exists among the Unionists in East Tennessee.

Grand preparations are making to receive ANDY JOHNSON, in Green County, his homestead.

MCDOWELL *is standing firm and true, but cannot stem the current. A portion of the East Tennessee members of the Legislature are at home making insurrectionary speeches.*

Eight thousand Federals are reported at Red Springs, Macon County, where they have burned the town.

From the Memphis Appeal.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Richmond, advises us that the journey from that city to Memphis is a tedious one, owing to the interruption to the trains on the East Tennessee Railroads, caused by the destruction of bridges. He was five days in making the trip. Two of the bridges destroyed were very costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt; but the railroad managers are using every effort to keep communication open by means of ferryboats and temporary bridges at all the crossings where the passage of trains had been obstructed by the incendiaries; and the road will be put in order at the earliest practicable moment.

Great excitement prevails along the route. The people were thoroughly aroused, and flocking into every Station, determined to exterminate the traitors between Bristol and Chattanooga, where the principal damage was done. [Bristol and Chattanooga are situated at the extremes of the Railroad system of East Tennessee, 241 miles apart.]

Gen. CLARKE, of Mississippi, was at Bristol, among the detained passengers; and being advised that there was a force of 500 Unionists at Uniontown, where the bridge had been burned, he mustered a force of about forty, principally returning soldiers, and marched against them. A conflict took place at night, but the traitors fled early—not knowing CLARKE'S force—leaving indications that some of them are hurt.

At Strawberry Plains Bridge (100 miles below Uniontown, where a long bridge across the Holston was fired, and wholly or partially consumed) the guard was attacked by fifteen of the incendiaries. He killed two and wounded several; but they overpowered and wounded him very severely. For his gallantry a handsome subscription had been made up in the neighborhood in his favor. At Knoxville particularly much excitement prevails. Martial law had been proclaimed, and Parson BROWNLOW had left for parts unknown. [Still another long bridge across the Hiawassee is destroyed, 90 miles below the one where this fight took place.]

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The news of the destruction of the bridges created

greater excitement in Richmond even than the glorious tidings of the victory of Belmont. At this moment we are without any definite intelligence of the full extent of the disaster, whether one, two or three bridges have been burned, and what amount of damage has been done to the track; but the *presence of any body of traitors in Tennessee, sufficiently strong to work out their malice in a manner so mischievous, is a fact by no means agreeable to consider.* A full regiment, with a large body of laborers carrying all the necessary implements for the reconstruction, left town this morning for the scene of the ruin beyond Bristol, which they will reach at an early hour to-morrow.

We have no intelligence, beyond what was known Friday, of the operation near Beaufort. It was stated on the street that the Government was in receipt of very full dispatches up to the hour of midnight on Saturday, and this, taken in connection with the significant circumstance that not one of the higher officers of the Administration, President, nor members of the Cabinet, nor Adjutant-General, was visible yesterday, at church or elsewhere, led everybody to suppose that momentous news had been received. The Cabinet, I hear, was actually in session at the President's house, where they dined *en famille*, deliberating upon the latest advices, but the nature of these has not as yet transpired.

NOTHING SERIOUS APPREHENDED.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 16.

We apprehend nothing serious from the recent outbreak in East Tennessee, but regard it, on the contrary, at least in point of time, as one of the most fortunate incidents of the crisis. It was evidently one act in a carefully arranged programme of the enemy, all of whose parts were to have been executed simultaneously, but which has eventuated in a miserable abortion. We have long been aware that there was a deeply disaffected element in this section of the State, and have repeatedly pressed upon our authorities—State and Federal—the necessity of exercising a proper espionage over their movements. A traitorous combination, headed by BROWNLOW, TARWATT, and other lesser lights, and in league with the exiles JOHNSON and MAYNARD, are known to have been in constant communication with the enemy, and cognizant of his project to attempt the invasion of Tennessee through Cumberland Gap or some other inlet through that range of mountains.

It was a stroke of policy merely that induced the abandonment of the Greenville Convention and the ostensible acknowledgment of the Confederate Government by the arch conspirators who were encouraging this scheme. In fact, it was a most dangerous part of their conspiracy, inasmuch as it disarmed our authorities, and the adherents of our cause in that section, of all vigilance. They thought that the refractory spirit of the rebellion that at first showed its head had been permanently quelled, and looked for no further manifestation of it.

This insurrection, however, while comparatively harmless from its being premature, gives evidence of a deep-laid plot among a few of the most reckless traitors of that region to resist the sovereign voice of the people of the State by force of arms, so soon as they have hope of assistance from the Lincoln despotism. It is fortunate that it has occurred at the present time, when we are fully able to put a lasting quietus upon it, from which no appliances of future Federal aid will ever be able to resuscitate it. We now have an open foe to conquer, who is rendered impotent by the very disclosure of his hostility—and not less so by his isolation.

ARRESTS AND MARTIAL LAW.

The *Appeal*, of Nov. 16, has these paragraphs, which show that it was thought expedient to resort to stringent measures:

"We learn from private dispatches that Chattanooga has been placed under martial law. Several arrests have been made. One regiment has been placed at Hiawasse, to guard the railroad. Gen. CARROLL'S Brigade will move at an early day from Chattanooga.

Major F. S. HEISKEL, a prominent Unionist of East Tennessee, has been arrested on a charge of inciting rebellion. He has been held to $20,000 bail for his appearance at the Confederate Court."

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

To the People of Tennessee:

The State must, and, to the full extent of its resources, shall be defended. Threatened with invasion, all good citizens will regard it as a patriotic duty to make any reasonable sacrifice to repel the invader. Regiments are now in camp and organized, while others are ready to organize, but for want of arms are not prepared to take the field.

Prompted by the noblest impulses of patriotism, these brave men are ready to take the field to defend your homes, and to prevent the theatre of this cruel and vindictive war being brought within our borders. They appeal to you who quietly remain at home, to place arms in their hands, that they may give you protection and security.

If you fail to respond to this appeal, I shall be compelled, by the sternest convictions of duty, charged as I am with the responsibility of seeing that the State is defended, to disband these regiments of brave soldiers, and call you who have arms into service as militia.

I earnestly entreat that the people will bring forward and deliver to the Clerk of the County Court of their respective counties, or to such other agent as I may send to the various counties, every effective double-barrel shot-gun and sporting rifle which they have, to be immediately shipped to the arsenal at Nashville, Knoxville, or Memphis, where the same will be valued by a competent ordnance officer, and the value paid to the owner by the Confederate Government.

I urge you to give me your aid in the important work of arming our troops, with which we can repel the invader, but if you refuse, prepare to take the field, for I am resolved to exhaust all resources before the foot of the invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee. Respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Nov. 12, 1861.

FOR DEFENCE.

The Nashville *Union* states that Mr. CARR, of Franklin, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to provide for the defence of the State, which confers upon the Governor the power to impress into the service all shot-guns and rifles, to be paid for when the volunteers are disbanded, or returned to the owner at his option. It also provides for calling 10,000 volunteers into the State, to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged. This force may be increased to 20,000 men, if the Governor deems the exigency shall require it.

We are hopeful of some measure, substantially containing the provisions of this bill, passing at an early day.

A LETTER FROM BEAUREGARD.

The following letter has a suspicious look, but the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* copies it in good faith from the Richmond *Whig*:

CENTREVILLE, WITHIN HEARING OF THE ENEMY'S GUNS, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1861.

To Editors Richmond Whig:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this, from a knowledge that, by authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what part of the Commanding Officer's report shall be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department thinks proper and necessary for the success of our cause. Meanwhile I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed against me. ALCIBIADES, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers—let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me, in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seekers, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my contrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies, but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government, or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. *I am not either a candidate, nor do I desire to be a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or Executive.* The aim of my ambition, after having cast my mite in the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life. My means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully your most obedient servant,

P. T. BEAUREGARD.

INCORRIGIBLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.

We are informed by one of our principal publishers, that the *demand for Yankee books is not affected by the war*, and that, a few days ago, he had an order for a considerable number of a Yankee arithmetic, although his shelves are filled with a work by an eminent Southern scholar, which is confessed to be the best in the language.

There was one sentiment in the first letter of Prince NAPOLEON from this country which filled us with dismay. He freely expressed in this letter his opinion of the uphill job which the North had undertaken in its attempt to subjugate the South. But he added that, in his opinion, after the war, trade would resume its usual channels.

If he was right in that prediction, *the war might as well—might better—have never been fought.* If the South is to continue a commercial tributary of the North—if, above all, it is to look to the North for the education of its children, it is a subject and dependent province, and nothing more or less, no matter by what mocking name of freedom it is deluded.

How long a war will it require to win this people from dependence upon the North? Better it should last forever than that the priceless blood already shed should have been shed in vain. We have no reason to fear the North in war; but when the army of bayonets becomes converted into *an army of drummers*, the structure of Southern independence will be subject to a test more severe and terrible than any which SCOTT or MCCLELLAN are able to apply.

As soon as this war is over, a Northern horde of salesmen will overrun the land, or come here to live, and vote down our liberties at the polls. *If we do not make provision in our laws to prevent these objects, Southern independence is an idle dream.*

PRICES CURRENT.

The prices current in Memphis are almost fabulous in the land of plenty. We quote as follows: Corn, $1 02; rye, $1 45; hay, $42 per ton; flour, $10 50 and advancing, as the *Avalanche* says, from "25c.@ 50c. ₱ barrel," whenever speculators choose to tighten the screw; potatoes, $2 ₱ bushel; whisky, $1 ₱ gallon; candles, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; salt, $10 50 a *sack*; bacon, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.; mess pork, $45 ₱ bbl.; lard, 29c.; coffee, *none* in market; nails, $11 a keg; soap, 22c. ₱ lb.; wood is $5@$6 a cord.

On the 7th, bacon was quoted in Macon, (Ga.,) at 28c.@30c. for clear sides; Adamantine candles, 40c.@45c.; coffee, 40c.@45c.; shot, $4 50@$5 ₱ bag of 25 lbs.; lead, 16c.@20c. ₱ lb.; rifle powder, $15@$18 ₱ keg; Pike's magnolia whisky, $1 ₱ gallon; starch, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.; super carbonate soda, 25c. ₱ pound; bar soap, 24c.@26c.; salt, stiff at $10 ₱ sack—could only be bought at retail; block tin, $1 50 ₱ lb.; sheet tin, none in the market; no sheet copper in the market; wool, clear of burs, 60c.@70c. ₱ lb.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 14.

After 'Change hours, yesterday, we were shown a document of an official character, issued at Columbus on Friday last, authorizing the party to whom it was issued, a gentleman of this city, "to transfer from Kentucky, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to Memphis, flour and other subsistence;" and there is no orders at any time prohibiting *any one from doing the same.* We may presume that we may regard this as a virtual abandonment of the blockade. We therefore look for liberal arrivals by the Ohio Railroad, which, added to the increased arrivals by the Charleston Railroad, will certainly effect the market.

The sales of flour were 56 bbls. fine at $6 25, 15 bbls. superfine at $9 50, 100 sacks do. at $4 87½, 75 bbls. do. at $10; 150 bbls. extra at $10 25, 58 bbls. do. at 10 50, 141 bbls. do. at $11; 100 bbls. extra at $11 25, 160 do at $11 50. The amount of flour brought in by the Charleston Road was 1,273 bbls. and 536 sacks. Wheat was firm; the Ohio Railroad brought in 386 sacks. The sales were 275 bushels mixed at $1 99; 20 bushels choice at $2 10. The last sale was 10c. higher ₱ bushel than has been realized before this season. Corn was not active; the only sale reported was 42 bushels at 90c. The news from New-Orleans caused the holders of sugar and molasses to demand an advance. The demand for the latter article continues good. It will be remembered that we made an extract a few days ago from a New-Orleans paper, stating that merchants in that city were advising sugar planters to hold back that staple.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Monday reports the supply of sugar "more moderate." We presume the planters are acting upon the advice they have received. If this be the sole reason of the advance, as the sugar must ultimately come into the Southern market and can go nowhere else, the basis is not a very strong one. The unusually warm weather, which is unfavorable to rolling, doubtless had its influence on the New-Orleans market. The *Crescent* of Tuesday says: "The very mild weather for the past few days has been very unfavorable for the making of sugar. A change is hoped for; nevertheless the prospects are for a good yield." The sales of sugar were; 15 hhds. fair, at 4½c.@4¾c.; 10 hhds., at 4c.; 10 hhds., at 6c.; of molasses, 40 bbls., at 23c.@24c.; 34 half do., at 24c.; 900 half do., at 25c.

The miscellaneous sales were: 6 bushels white beans, at $1 65; 140 bushels potatoes, at $1 80; 8 bales middling cotton, at 7⅛c.; 100 pieces power-loom bagging, at 23½c."

The New-Orleans *Delta* has the following significant paragraph: "A meeting was advertised to take place at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, yesterday evening, in order to consider measures for abating the extortion prices for necessities, which are now prevailing. The meeting was postponed before the hour designated, and we are authorized to say that the postponemen- was in consequence of steps having been taken to effect the object contemplated, without resorting to the deliberations of a public assemblage."

In this connection the New-Orleans *Crescent* observes: "It appears the disposition to speculate on the necessities of the people is not confined to the few who deal in wholesale, and are possessed of means, but almost every individual who can borrow from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars, enters the market for weal or for woe, causing rapid and daily advances in many articles for which there are no justifiable causes. Take the article of salt. At the commencement of the week it was selling at from $5 50 to $6 50 per sack; it closed to-day at $10 to $12 per week.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 11.

There was no 'Change held yesterday, but nevertheless we have matters of interest connected with it which we take the opportunity of a vacant day to publish.

In consequence of the accident to Gen. POLK, by the bursting of the gun some days ago in Columbus, Gen. PILLOW is now in command there. We learn from Capt. LOWICKS, of the steamboat *Kentucky*, which reached our landing from Columbus, yesterday, that while in Columbus he had an interview with Gen. PILLOW, in the course of which that officer gave him verbal orders to bring no corn down to Memphis. He said it was scarce in camp, that the *Cotton Plant* had been detained to go in search of some, and not a bushel of corn would be allowed to be taken away—not a single bushel. It is difficult to understand how it is that our merchants, at this distance from the spot, can get the article in abundance, if they are allowed to do so, while the army Commissaries, in the neighborhood where it it is grown, are unable to keep the army supplied, which they might do to overflowing, for all accounts concur in representing corn as being extremely plenty up the river. The consequence was that the *Kentucky* was compelled to leave behind the corn she had intended to bring down.

There is stated to be some heart-burning in the surrounding country toward Memphis on account of the high, we may permit ourselves to say, the extortionate prices which salt has reached. We beg to call attention to the fact that it was in New-Orleans, and not in Memphis, that the rapid and extreme rise of salt took place. It is from New-Orleans the salt comes to Memphis, and a rise there could not but effect this market. That salt has risen here in a needless degree, from speculative action, and not from the legitimate operation of the lines of supply and demand, is conceded by our best merchants, some of whom are using every means "to block the game" of illegitimate speculation. We learn, for instance, that the commission house of SELDEN & Co. have a shipment of Kanawha salt on the way which both consigners and consignee have determined to sell without any regard to the inflated rates that have prevailed.

We were assured one week ago, by a party who is engaged in collecting statistics, that there were then from 32,000 to 35,000 sacks of salt in this City. The books of the Merchants' Exchange show that no sales of salt have been made for some days; people will do without the article until the price become reasonable; that is, they are willing to pay what the exigencies of the times make necessary—no more. A temporary absence from purchases will send the speculators' house of cards tumbling about their ears. We noticed an arrival of ninety-five sacks of salt on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad on Tuesday, and we are informed that other small shipments are making on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and that in some instances those who are sending it say they have more than is required for their neighborhood. This does not speak well for the sustaining of present prices. The feeling of the people, the amount of salt on hand, the determination of solid merchants to have no share in unwarrantable speculation in an article of such universal necessity, the dead state of the salt market, and the probable results of an exploration of our own mineral resources, cannot fail to bring salt down in tne market.

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUN AT COLUMBUS, KY.

The following particulars are given by a correspondent, whose letter is published in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 14th inst.:

"A most painful accident occurred here late yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun, the 128-pounder, that has so frequently made the hills and valleys for thirty miles around Columbus re-echo with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use it to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon. I am told that Gen. MCCOWAN assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the principles on which he based his supposition; but the huge proportions of the gun were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of saltpetre embeded in the breach, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among whom were Lieutenant of Artillery SNOWDEN and JOHN DUBLIN, a citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom are Maj-Gen. POLK, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off him, Captains of Artillery RENKER and MILLER, seriously though not dangerously wounded, and Capt. PICKETT, of the Sappers and Miners, considerably bruised by the concussion.

A PANIC.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 16.

From parties who left Columbus on Wednesday, and who are in a position to know fully what they state, we learn that Gen. POLK was still suffering from the injury he received on the occasion of the burstikg of the cannon there, and Gen. PILLOW was in command. A force was at work cutting down the timber on the Missouri side, opposite Columbus, so as to leave no ambush for the enemy in any event. The people on the Missouri side are in utter consternation, and are flying from their houses. While the *Kentucky* was up the river, on Wednesday, her captain kindly ferried over five families to this side, with their teams and household articles. Fugitives say there is a large amount of corn and hogs in the country, all of which they expect to fall into the hands of the enemy. It has been forcibly kept there by the blockade. The people were destroying or removing all flats, landing-boats and ferry-boats that were along the shore. The ferry-boat that crossed near Point Pleasant has been destroyed. A soldier who had been taken prisoner, but who escaped from Cairo, reported that soldiers were coming into that place in great numbers, and that the day before he left, Wednesday, nine regiments arrived. There was a general expectation at Columbus that there will soon be an invasion of a more serious character than the late one at Belmont.

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The Richmond *Whig* says Hon. ROBERT JOHNSON, of Harrison, and Hon. C. W. RUSSELL, of Wheeling, have been elected Representatives of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Districts, and adds: "From the Kanawha (Fourteenth District) we have not only no advices, but have not heard the name of any candidate mentioned. Hon. W. E. STARLES has, it is believed, been elected in the Twelfth (Botetourt) District; and Ex-Gov. SMITH in the Ninth District. The members elected in the other Districts are John R. Chambliss, John Tyler, Roger A. Pryor, Thomas S. Bocock, John Goode, Jr., J. P. Holcombe, D. C. Dejarnette, A. R. Boteler, and J. B. Baldwin.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis *Appeal* alludes to the withdrawal of the National army from Southwest Missouri and says:

"The descent of the Mississippi will be made by a probable force of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand troops. *To meet this force will require all the resources that can be brought to bear against it, and what is more, there is no time to be lost.* The Federals at St. Louis are building, and have well nigh completed six or eight gunboats, to be accompanied by one hundred and fifty barges as transports. These demonstrations, together with the fact that troops are pouring into Cairo by regiments daily, are pregnant with significance, and should serve to arouse our whole people to a sense of their danger. We admonish them that they have work in store for them if they would defend their homes, their rights and their sacred honor. To ARMS! must be the watchword from this day henceforth. Every man in the country should be prepared for the emergency."

THE NATIONAL PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Columbia *South Carolinian* of the 3d inst. says:

"One hundred and fifty of LINCOLN'S mercenaries, part of the second grand army of Washington, arrived yesterday from Richmond, are quartered for safe-keeping in our district jail. Coming to destroy our property, our people and our liberty, they have been foiled in the effort, and lost their own freedom. They have learned a lesson of wisdom, and no doubt found that they were mistaken in entering a crusade for the subjugation of a race of people who are their superiors. They are here a degraded herd, and unworthy of sympathy or commiseration. Every one deserves to be shot, and the chances of liberation taken from him. We trust they will be entirely isolated from all external communication, and looked upon as JOHN BROWN'S men, as they are. The prisoners were under the charge of Lieut. PORTER, C. S. A., and a detachment of fifty-six men from the Charlotte Grays, under command of Lieut. T. S. HENRY. There are many boys among them, and are generally a rough-looking set."

SPECULATORS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Vicksburgh (Miss.) Sun.

We are informed that large quantities of flour are stored in this city, and that *the holders say they will not sell until they can get $20 per barrel.* Comment on these fellows' principles is unnecessary. Desperate measures require desperate remedies, and we hope that the flour will be *taken*, the men paid a fair market valuation for it, and receive a strong hint to "leave the country for their country's good;" other extortioners whose names are furnished us, and which we shall probably publish for the scorn and execration of the community, have held the staple articles of provisions until they have risen several hundred per cent., and now the "patriots" are fattening upon what they withhold from the families of the soldier. Their names always appear conspicuously in the list of donations, but they "give an inch and take an ell."

One of the two things must be done, and that done immediately. Either the extortions must be put an end to, by legislative enactment, or the *people must rise and put an end to the extortioners.*

A prominent citizen of Vicksburgh has suggested to us that the dealers in all staple articles which have heretofore only required a small profit, be compelled by legislative enactment to submit, under oath, to an officer appointed by the Government, their invoices, with charges, and 33⅓ per cent. allowed, at which price they shall be compelled, under an onerous penalty, to sell their goods. Of course, there are many articles which would not be profitable to sell at this rate, but we would have the Government to judge what profit should be exacted, and if any of these domestic enemies shall attempt to get more, let him be submitted to heavy fine and imprisonment.

We hope that our citizens will take a decided and energetic stand in this matter. They know as well as we do, who are the offending parties, and we *hope, within the next twenty-four hours, to hear of a call for a meeting of citizens, exclusive of all provision dealers, to devise means to suppress this evil.* All provision dealers should be excluded, as no partiality should be shown, but the whole tribe should be placed under ban until the Goree of the Yankee marauders in our midst are cast out from among us.

We ardently hope to see prompt and decisive action taken in this matter by our Legislature, and *if that ponderous body move slow, let our citizens redress their own wrong. Verb, sap, sat.*

Public opinion is fast settling down, throughout the South, upon the question mooted by the *Sun*. Some remedy will be devised for the evil complained of so justly.

The Oxford (Miss.) *Intelligencer* says: "It is highly probable that the Legislature will, in a few days, pass a law touching the heartless speculators in salt throughout our State. We would like to see the State seal put upon the door of every salt speculator in the land, and an agent put at each door to sell the article at a fair price. *Dealers here are demanding $12 50 per sack.*

ASSASSINATION OF HON. JOSIAH M. ANDERSON, OF TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Gazette* of the 12th inst., says: "We are pained to hear of the cruel and atrocious assassination of Col. JOSIAH M. ANDERSON, of Sequatchee County, East Tennessee. Returning to his home from the polls, on the day of the Presidential election, as he arrived at his own gate, he was set upon by a desperate outlaw, named HALLAWELL, who had before threatened to take his life, and so severely stabbed by him as to cause his instant death. The murderer escaped. Col. A. was formerly a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and was at one time, we believe, a member of the old United States Congress."

NO MORE TROOPS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson correspondent of the Vicksburgh *Sun* says he has seen a letter from Gen. JOHNSTON to Gov. PETTUS, declining to receive more troops under the late requisition, having already more soldiers than he can dispose of. The Governor is requested to disband all companies organized under said requisition, unless they go armed and equipped for the *war.* The *Sun* says that the volunteers who had been recently mustered into the service at that city were very indignant on being disbanded, and their officers had left for Jackson, to lay their case before Gov. PETTUS.

COAST DEFENCES.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 7th inst., says that "we have *upon the coast of South Carolina ten or twelve thousand troops, and on that of Georgia eight or ten thousand, in the Confederate service, to repel the invaders.* Beside these, Gov. BROWN *holds in reserve seven thousand* troops raised by him for such an emergency as is now presented. In addition to these, reinforcements are pouring down to the coast. It is to be hoped that the enemy will make an attempt to march to the interior."

The Legislature of Alabama has appropriated $150,000 for the construction of a steam ram for the defence of Mobile.

SPECIMEN OF A REBEL LIE.

A note from J. L. SHUMATE, of New-Madrid, Mo., says that after the evacuation of Fredericktown by JEFF. THOMPSON, the Northern Goths and vandals burned a portion of the town, pillaged the Catholic Church, arrested some of the ladies of the place, forcibly tore their ear-bobs from their ears and rings from their fingers, and offered them other indignities too hateful to mention.—*Nashville paper.*

REBEL SENATORS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. BROWN and JAMES PHEELAN have been elected rebel Senators from Mississippi. The latter is from Aberdeen.

REORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* notices the reorganization of the army of Virginia, which has recently been determined on. The State is to be divided into military departments. The Northern Department, of which Gen. JOHNSTON, is the Commander-in-Chief, comprises the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley, and Acquia. Gen. BEAUREGARD is Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac; Gen. THOMAS (STONEWALL) JACKSON, of the army of the Valley; and Gen. HOLMES, of the army of Aquia. The army corps are abolished. Instead of these, four divisions are to be established in the army of the Potomac. The First Division, which includes, besides infantry and artillery, all the cavalry of the army, is commanded by Gen. VAN DORN, the Second Division is commanded by Gen. G. W. SMITH, the Third Division by Gen. LONGSTREET, and the Fourth Division by Gen. KIRBY SMITH, who has just been made a Major-General.

TRAITORS [LOYAL MEN] IN ARKANSAS.

The Fort Smith *Times* says the telegraph wire has been cut several times between Van Buren and Fayetteville, Ark., by some Lincolnite. The citizens of Van Buren have offered a reward for the villain, and we hope he may be arrested and get his reward. It is also stated that some Abolition scoundrel has been attaching wire to the telegraph line between Van Buren and Fayetteville, running one end, and Maj. CLARKE and MONTGOMERY'S messages into the ground, thus destroying all communication between the two termini.

FROM ARKANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

We copy the following items of news from Southwestern Missouri from the Fort Smith (Ark.,) *Times* of the 5th November:

We learn by gentlemen just down from camps that Gen. PRICE, with his command, is encamped at Cassville, Mo., 55 miles this side of Springfield. Gen. MCCULLOCH is encamped at Harbins, this side of Keatsville and about ten miles this of Gen. PRICE, who is said to have about 20,000 men, and about 13,000 effective men, and will have a larger force when the battle comes off.

Dr. SANDERS and Lieut. HOOKS, from Col. YOUNG'S Texas Regiment, came to town yesterday, and reports that regiment at North Fork. The regiment has orders to move into Kansas and to cooperate with the Indian regiments in that region—which is to clean out that country of Jayhawkers.

We learn from Mr. GEORGE M. ABEL, direct from the Seminole agency, that OPOTHLEYOHOLO had collected together about 4,000 or 5,000 Indians, and about 1,300 negroes, who had gone to him with the hope of being freed—when Gen. COOPER, at the head of the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiments, with other Indians, amounting to near 5,000, advanced upon OPOTHLEYOHOLO'S camp—his followers fled, leaving all behind. OPOTHLEYOHOLO left with a few followers, and has either gone to the Salt Plains or to Kansas. Most of his followers are with Col. COOPER, and he has a very large Indian force now with him. Col. COOPER sent a man after OPOTHLEYOHOLO, but he had not come in when Mr. AIRD left. All is quiet now. The Seminoles have all the time remained firm friends to the South.

Gen. MCCULLOCH has ordered all armed infantry companies in this vicinity to march, *viâ* the Telegraph road, to Fayetteville. Those having no arms to remain in the vicinity of Van Buren.

The Legislature of Missouri, which met at Neosho a short time ago, passed the ordinance of secession on Wednesday, the 29th of October. It will be printed as soon as Mr. W. gets his office in operation.

Gov. RECTOR has, through Adjt.-Gen. GLENN, published an order to all Brigadier-Generals commanding, to "hold themselves in readiness, at a moment's warning, to order out for active service their respective commands for sixty days, or such other periods as may be directed by the proper authorities."

On the 8th, a train of one hundred Government wagons passed through Little Rock, loaded with stores for MCCULLOCH'S command.

The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 2d, has the following items:

"WM. BIRNIE, expressman, arrived here from Sherman, Texas, yesterday. He says that Col. SIMM'S Regiment was to start this week for Gen. MCCULLOCH'S camp, and an infantry regiment will leave the first of next week for the same place. They go through the nation."

The Helena *Shield* states that an altercation occurred at the town of Trenton, in Phillipps County, between Dr. JAS. R. RHEINHARDT and ROBERT H. JACKSON, Esq., citizens of Big Creek township, which resulted in the death of the latter, by a pistol shot.

The same paper says that salt is selling in that place at $10 per sack, with an upward tendency.

The Pocahonas *Herald* of the 1st says:

"The cannon, ammunition and clothing for PRICE and MCCULLOCH'S army have all reached them, and they now have large armies of men who are well clad and have plenty of ammunition and guns to fight with. When they do meet FREMONT'S forces in battle it will be to conquer them or die; and we do not fear the result of the fight."

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Arkansas, held their annual meeting last week, in Little Rock, when the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. T. DUVAL, of Fort Smith, M. W. Grand Master; R. BRAGG, of Little Rock, R. W. D. Grand Master; W. F. MARLOW, of Augusta, R. W. Grand Warden; THOS. R. WELCH, Grand Secretary, and J. D. FITZGERALD, Grand Treasurer.

GOSSIP AT RICHMOND.

A letter, dated at Richmond, Nov. 8, details this gossip:

Returing to the Confederate capital two days ago, from his visit to the army of the Potomac, your correspondent found affairs so confused and perplexed that he could get at no clear understanding of "the situation," and thought it best to allow himself full forty-eight hours for an intelligent survey of the past week before resuming his letters. The resignation of Gen. WALKER had very greatly excited the public mind within those eight days; the grand Yankee armada had set out upon its voyage of pillage and destruction; Gen. LEE had returned to Richmond; rumors of the wildest sort were flying about, such as that BEAUREGARD had resigned and JOHNSTON was about to imitate his example. It was difficult to estimate the effect upon popular sentiment of actual occurrences, or to know what confidence to place in the new and startling reports.

The correspondence between Gen. WALKER and the acting Secretary of War gave rise to a very animated newspaper controversy, conducted mostly in the columns of the *Whig*, and with no little ability on both sides. A writer, who signed himself "Brutus," attacked the administration with much spirit, and was answered by a friend of Mr. BENJAMIN, under the initial of "J." "Brutus," so far as I am informed, remains unknown to the public, but "J." is said to be J. B. JONES, Esq., Passport Clerk in the War Department, late editor of the *Southern Monitor*, of Philadelphia, and many years ago proprietor of the *Madisonian*, of Washington City, the official organ of President TYLER. The sensation created by this imbroglio has now subsided, leaving upon the majority, I think, the impression that Gen. WALKER'S letter of resignation was in wretched taste, but that he had been badly treated by the Confederate Government, and that it were a thousand pities to lose the services of so brave and skilful an officer.

The rumored resignation of BEAUREGARD was accepted as a fact throughout the city, and the *on dit* ran so far as to say that it was the wish of the President he should withdraw from his command in consequence of his having recited, in his official report of the battle of Manassas, a plan he had drawn up for the relief of Maryland and the occupation of Washington City, which was rejected by the President before the battle. I have no means of knowing whether or not our Chief Magistrate was seriously displeased at this introduction into the report of matters not properly belonging thereto, but I do know that the gallant little hero, the *beau sabreur et beau soldat*—BEAUREGARD has no idea of resigning—at least I have this upon pretty good authority—and that he remarked to a gentleman who mentioned the subject to him at Centreville, that he had entered the Confederate service for the war, and expected to remain in it until the final consummation of our independence, unless removed by the hand of death.

Gen. ROBERT E. LEE reached Richmond on Friday last, from Greenbrier River, much broken down by his arduous labors in command of the forces in the northwest, and has been transferred to the command of the land operations in the defence of the South Carolina coast. He left for Port Royal this morning.

Our election passed off to-day in perfect order. There was a full vote, considering the absence of 3,000 Richmond voters in the army, for President and Vice-President. The contest for Congress in the Richmond District was between four competitors, and resulted, beyond a doubt, (though, as I write, we have few returns from abroad,) in the choice of Ex-President JOHN TYLER."

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

We find the following dispatches in the Nashville *Patriot* of the 14th:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch announcing the safe arrival of a steamer from England with arms, ammunition, &c., for the Confederate Government.

The steamer *Fingal*, purchased in Scotland by agents of the Confederate Government, arrived safely at Savannah to-day.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BLCCKADE.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has the following: "Unfortunately the abettors and resources of the Hessian Government of LINCOLN have been underrated. It is now nearly six months since a vessel entered the port of New-Orleans from a distant country. The same remarks will apply to Mobile and other ports on the Gulf. Where a vessel with a cargo of merchandise has passed the Lincoln blockade, twenty have passed the blockade in the war of 1812. Flour from Spain can be delivered, *viâ* Havana, at our Levee, at $8 to $10 per barrel, such as we ourselves paid yesterday $18 for. Will the non-expectations say that we should be inhibited from encouraging shipments of this necessary article, to be paid for in cotton."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In the Tennessee Senate, on the 12th, Mr. CARDWELL introduced a resolution inquiring into the ways and means of procuring, arming and equipping gunboats for the defence of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rule was suspended, and the resolution referred to the Military Committee.

Messrs. STREETER, CHAMBERLIN & MCDANIEL are now putting up in the Navy-yard, at Memphis, machinery for the manufacture of Colt's pistols, sabres, machinists' tools, hollow ware, stoves, and all kinds of job-work and repairing.

Hon. W. B. SMART, of Hinds County, proposes to take the initiatory steps for raising another Mississippi regiment, to repair immediately to the aid of South Carolina.

JOHN T. MCMURRAY, Esq., formerly editor of the Chicot (Ark.) *Press*, died in Lake Village, on the 31st ultimo, aged twenty-six years.

The last rail of the Mobile and Great Northern railroad was laid on the 11th. This is the completion of a link of communication between the various important cities of the South.

The *Register* states that the city jail at Knoxville has, by order of Col. WOOD, commander at that post, been taken possession of and placed in charge of Col. CROUCH, the Confederate States Deputy Marshal.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 11th learns that Capt. GILLESPIE'S Cavalry company on the preceding day surrounded a body of Lincolnites in Pawpaw Hollow, Sevier County, and captured some twenty-five of them.

The proclamation of President DAVIS was observed to the letter, according to the Memphis *Appeal*, in that city—public offices, banks and stores, and places of business were closed as on Sundays. The churches were well filled, and sermons were preached, strongly appealing to the feelings of the audience. The only matters that disturbed the Sabbath stillness were the arrivals of the *Yazoo* and *Bracelet* with more of the wounded from Columbus, and of the *Ingomar* with the prisoners taken at the battle of Belmont.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 11th, says:—"On Friday—an evil day all the world over—there were two military executions at Warrington or its vicinity. The one a volunteer, shot for the killing of an orderly-sergeant while in the discharge of his duty as an officer; the other a regular, for the striking of a Captain. He was said to have been a most excellent soldier, and at the time of committing the offence was crazed with liquor. He met his fate like a man. At the same moment there should have been one more shot—the man that sold or placed in his way the poison. The separation from his wife, at the headquarters, is represented to have been of a most affecting character."

The Governor of Florida nas issued a proclamation forbidding the enlistment of citizens of that State to serve in other portions of the Confederacy. He orders, therefore, that all military companies commission from the State of Florida shall disperse, by arresting and sending out of the State, any person found recruiting or enticing the citizens of Florida to enter the service of any other State.

A dispatch dated at Columbus, Nov. 11, says: "A large Dahlgren gun has just exploded, causing sad havoc. Capt. KELTON, Lieut. SNOWDON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. POLK, Corporal HOTTINGER, privates BOHANNON, MCCLUSKEY, CALSHAN, FINEGAN, NAUGHTON and DONOHO were instantly killed and several wounded—the number not known. Gen. PRICE, who was present, was stunned, but not seriously injured. His clothes were torn off.

The Providence (R. I.) Tool Manufacturing Company, the Memphis *Appeal* learns, have been awarded a large contract to make handcuffs and leg-irons for the National army.

The *Avalanche* publishes a part of Adjutant THOMAS' report, and is apparently delighted with his admission that "no troops can be raised in Kentucky."

The Union men arrested in Memphis are not placed in comfortable prisons, or fed by dainty hands, as has been the case with some of our prisoners at Washington, but are put to work upon the streets, with a ball and chain attached to each.

The receipts of cotton at Memphis week before last, were 267 bales. The receipts since Sept. 1, are 121,521 bales less than last year. Stock on hand, 2,256 bales.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature, recommends an advance of two-thirds the value of cotton to planters, and that the State pay the war-tax and subscribe to the construction of a direct European steamship line. Georgia has fifty regiments in the field, he states. He also deprecates the power of the President to accept troops except through State authority, and regards the system as unconstitutional, and opposed to the doctrines upon which State rights are based.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "*We regret to learn that several thousand negroes are wanted immediately at Fort Pillow to complete fortifications.* There are many counties in Mississippi which have not furnished negroes for these works yet. Let all the planters, then, make it a matter of conscientious duty to lend a helping hand in

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

Discussion of the Seward-Lyons Correspondence—French Views of American Affairs—Detention of a Ship-load of Arms for the United States Government—Uniforms Being Made in Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says that the SEWARD and LYONS correspondence has excited a good deal of discussion in England, but that it is generally admitted there that Mr. SEWARD had the best of the argument, and that Lord LYONS is not sustained in the position he takes. The correspondence is therefore regretted in England as having offered the American Government another occasion for a well-grounded criticism on British diplomacy.

The *Constitutionnel*, on the other hand, says that the letter of Mr. SEWARD is but another of the many insults the American Government has heaped upon that of England within the last few years, and that the relations between the two countries is now so delicate that a rupture would not be surprising at any moment. This paper represents public opinion in England as growing more and more hostile to the United States, and it not only seems to wish that a rupture should take place, but is determined upon contributing its share to such a result. The *Constitutionnel* lately changed hands by order of the Government, for its relations with the ministry are of so intimate a nature that this change is regarded by everybody as having been made against the will of the out-going editors. Before the departure of Messrs. GRANDGUILLOT, GREOLLE and ZIMMER, the *Constitutionnel* was frankly sympathetic with the Slavery oligarchy of the South. When M. LIMAYRAC entered to take M. GRANDGUILLOT'S place as chief editor, he declared that his policy, like that of the Ministry, should be strictly neutral. But now we are astonished to find that this paper has not only fallen back into its Slavery sympathies again, but has actually added to its list of editors M. GAILLARDET, who was obliged to leave the liberal *Presse* on account of his extreme opinions, and who is one of the most able and active enemies to the stability of the great Republic.

The successor of M. GAILLARDET on the *Presse*, M. JUIF, continues his onslaughts on the Secessionists in that paper, and we think we perceive a change in the tone of the Press generally, the *Constitutionnel* naturally excepted, since this writer commenced his articles. Certainly no French writer thus far has shown a tithe of the knowledge of American affairs, or of the intricacies of American politics, as M. JUIF; and we feel largely indebted to him for his able and vigorous defence of the cause of justice and humanity. M. JUIF spent ten years of his life in the United States, and lived as well in Louisiana as in New-York, and he is therefore prepared to enter upon the discussion of American affairs with an immense advantage over those who have not had the same opportunity.

The *Débats* publishes over the signature of M. PHILARETE CHASLES, the distinguished linguist of the Academy of Belles-Lettres and Inscriptions, a study on the characters of JEFFERSON DAVIS, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. The article is full of eulogies for all three of these gentlemen, but partakes more of the philosophic and romantic than of the political. The same paper also publishes in full the late correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS.

A sad accident has happened to a ship-load of the guns Col. SCHUYLER had lately started to the United States. A cargo of 13,000 muskets were put on board the Bremen and New-York steamer the other day, at Bremen, and this steamer, on its way to Southampton, was disabled, and had to go into the port of Hull, in England. The Government at Washington knew, of course, that the guns were on board the Bremen boat, and, since they were already behind time, were anxiously awaiting their arrival. Mr. ADAMS, therefore, asked of the English Government the right of transit, in sealed boxes, across the English territory, so as to arrive in time to take the *City of Washington*, at Liverpool. But the English Government refused not only the right of transit, but they refused also the privilege of landing the guns even for transhipment in an English port, and finally refused to have them carried by the *City of Washington*, because for this trip she was to become a mail-boat. Unless the *Fulton* can find room for these guns on her homeward trip next week, they will have to wait for the next Bremen steamer.

The American Government has had made, at the great military establishment of ALEXIS GODILLOT, in this city, ten thousand uniforms, with tents and camp equipages complete, even to the tent sticks and frying pans. The uniforms are all of the model of the *Chasseurs-à-Pied* of the French army, the smartest, easiest and most jaunty dress in the French service. Early in the Spring, M. GODILLOT had sent to Washington a copy of his large book of uniforms and military outfits, and the order was made by Gen. MEIGS, of the Quartermaster's Department. They have all left for home, and will be delivered at Washington cheaper than they can be made in the United States. It is understood that they were intended partly as a model.

Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is now in this city, denies the ownership of the goods said to have been confiscated at Richmond on his account; in other words, he doesn't acknowledge the tobacco.

A French paper, in noticing the fact that, in one of the New-England States, a cavalry company, made up exclusively of young ladies, has been organized as a Home Guard, says, "Why not? The Body Guard of the King of Dahomey is composed exclusively of amazons; only, in order to make them ferocious and without pity for their masculine enemies, they are obliged to take the oath of eternal chastity."

MALAKOFF.

FROM DUBLIN.

The Late Reverse to the National Arms on the Upper Potomac—Effect of the News on the Public Mind in Great Britain—The McManus Obsequies, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

Since my last letter, dated Cove, events have occurred by the Potomac which not only engrossed the attention of you and your readers, but that of your correspondent here. Your readers could be but little interested in any occurrence in the tame capital of this tame country, while every heart throbbed at the sad reverses on the Upper Potomac.

The present writer happened to be at the scene of that disaster four days previous to his departure from New-York, and while there he wrote to a cotemporary, censuring the entire want of concert that was observable among the officers high in command, and predicting that if any of the force crossed the river, they would be inevitably routed, in consequence of this want of concert, and of the neglect of the Generals to examine the efficiency of the several corps. It would be impossible for an army never brigaded or taught to act together to maintain themselves in the field. Gen. BANKS never visited Gen. STONE'S command, and Gen. STONE never visited Gen. BANKS'—their officers did not know one another, nor was there any accord whatever between the different corps.

The news of the defeat has created the most profound sensation here among all classes. The general impression seems to prevail that the Government must yield. I do not now speak of persons in the interest of England, but of persons of independent character, and nearly all those who feel the deepest interest in the downfall of the British Empire. American questions are well understood among the educated classes all over Ireland, and even among the people there exists the deepest emotions, indeed, I think, much deeper and more intense than among their compatriots in the United States. But there is another class which, for convenience, I will designate as the 'loyal snobbery," who sneer at Bull Run, and laugh themselves sick over the affair at the Ferry. These people ape or mimic the public sentiment of England, and I conclude from their unanimity of contempt for North American soldiership that the estimate of American valor is rather low among the Great Britons. Even here in Dublin, whose business at the best is merely local, the American war has produced evil results, and is on that account sincerely deprecated. A shopkeeper said to me that if the said war continued six months it would beggar half Dublin. My answer was that we must be the benefactors of the human race if our quarrels could so sensibly affect a city so localized and so little dependent on foreign commerce. But it is time I should revert to my own special mission.

The question of most significance arising out of the extraordinary burial of MCMANUS is the refusal of the Bishop of Cork to receive the remains in a Cathedral, or to perform solemn funeral ceremonies such as were performed by the Archbishop of New-York. Various motives are attributed to him. The warmest Nationalists ascribe his behavior to Castle influence. His apologists say he refused because the proceeding was of a political character, and therefore incompatible with religious associations. Be this as it may, the refusal has had a marked effect, operating in two ways.

The Cork Nationalists thus refused applied to the Bishop of Cloyne, whose diocese includes Cove, and he opened his Cathedral for the remains, and gave directions that the funeral rites of the Catholic service should be celebrated with all due pomp and ceremony, which took place accordingly.

The contrast presented in Cork exasperated in a very high degree the excitable people of that Southern metropolis. I have no doubt whatever that this feeling added twenty-five per cent. to the extraordinary concourse collected at the funeral on Sunday. The remains rested from Thursday till Sunday in the Mercy Hospital, where vigil was kept by the good sisters of that noble institution. The impossibility of gaining public access to a place so dedicated to silence and seclusion added to the irritation consequent on the Bishop's refusal. Thousands were refused admittance, while yet thousands got access and decorated the coffin with flowers.

The multitude that attended the funeral was more imposing for numbers, and of dignity and devotion than anything of the kind I ever witnessed in Ireland. There was no policemen to make or keep order. The vast mass of human beings inspired by feelings of mixed reverence, enthusiasm and anger, and wedged together so as to make a movement of any kind impossible, yet opened for the *cortège*, as if magically. The way was long and the streets narrow, yet no incident of even a trifling character occurred. No such demonstration ever took place in Ireland since '48, and it was an index of anti-English feeling.

Cork and its scenery and people, apart from our mission, shall found the subject of my next letter.

D. L.

A Just Appreciation of the American Question in a French Journal.

From the Paris Presse.

The events developing themselves on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean assume more and more, as the quarrel proceeds, the character of a genuine revolution. Slavery, the corner-stone of the oligarchical system of the South, draws near its end, and the tremendous warfare which the North wages will compel it to modify seriously its political institutions; but it will emerge from the struggle stronger and better organized, combining in a much more exalted degree liberty and social unity.

We do not believe, notwithstanding prophecies to the contrary, which it must be admitted grow daily less positive and numerous, that the rupture of the Union is final. From the moment Slavery shall be abolished there will be no further ground of disunion; nay more, such an event would be in flagrant contradiction to the marked movement which carries our age towards broader constitutions, and more important unities. *It is not at this moment, when Europe is convulsed by a labor of assimulation, which tends to draw together the scattered groups of the great European family, in order to form grander nationalities, that we are to see the Republic of the United States sunder the admirable unity which makes it a powerful nation.*

That Slavery, that odious relic of a barbarous period, must soon disappear, no one now entertains a doubt. The Southern oligarchy, blinded by success, has not discovered that the time of the institution has gone by. It has desired not only to preserve it, but to extend its detestable influence. Its impudent attacks have awakened attention, and now the public conscience will only be satisfied by the suppression of an iniquity which shames while it endangers humanity.

Slavery once suppressed, there is no longer an obstacle to the maintenance of the Union. Those who deny this fail to understand the constituent elements of the American Republic. They fancy they see in a mere verbal antithesis, the proof of contrariety in manners and interests between certain fractions of the United States. The expressions South and North suggest to them the idea of distinct forces placed in a sort of incessant antagonism which should not and cannot terminate in anything but an amicable separation or the subjugation of the South.

The South and the North do not, however, constitute two sections sharply separated, possessing different social traits, different languages, and peculiar forms of religion. They form one and the same country, perfectly homogeneous, divided into States, which are again divided into counties or parishes, just as France is divided into departments and arrondissements. The limits of these various divisions are no otherwise distinguished than similar divisions in France; still less, perhaps, when we consider the absolute liberty enjoyed over the whole extent of the American Continent in the circulation of persons and the transportation of merchandise. The American refuses to see in the magnificent water-courses, the majestic lakes, the broad valleys, which are at once the wealth and the beauty of his country, barriers or obstacles to free intercourse, and instead of making boundaries of them, he uses them as easy and ready ways of communication.

The homogeneity of the population is no less remarkable. Upon this vast Continent, so many thousand miles in extent, we find a people speaking but one language, professing the same freedom of religious belief, possessing the same manners, living upon the same kind of food. There is no difference whatever, except that which results fatally from Slavery. The thronging emigration does not alter, at least it has not thus far altered, this homogeneity. The emigrant rarely abandons altogether the thought of returning to his mother, but, by a curious contrast, his children are almost always devoted to their new country. The most ardent Americans are those born of emigrant parents.

As to the few States, the population of which was of Latin origin—such as Louisiana, Florida and Texas—the Anglo-Saxon element there daily gains the ascendency. It already possesses a majority, and soon, to the great regret of the few descendants of the first colonists, it will absorb and replace entirely the primitive population, so much its inferior in activity and enterprise.

There is, then, neither in the conditions of soil and of population, any real ground of antagonism between the South and the North, except Slavery, the element essential to the existence of the Southern oligarchy. As soon as that shall disappear, all discord among the States will cease.

But war prevails, and whatever its moving cause may be, that, we are told, is sufficient of itself to create irreconcilable antipathies. Eleven States are in open rebellion. It is impossible to reduce them to obedience. A people bent upon preserving its independence always tramples over its oppressors. This maxim we cordially accept, but it does not apply to the present case. The population of the eleven States which have been drawn into the rebellion is far from unanimous in the movement. It is, we believe, asserted justly that, with the exception of South Carolina, all the seceded States would give a majority for the Union, if they were called to vote upon the question. It is, at all events, certain that the inciters of the insurrection have not dared, in a country of universal suffrage, to submit the question of separation to the test of a vote. The bond has been severed by assemblages, summoned for other objects, which acted without warrant, and the members of which it was easy to intimidate or cajole.

But even admitting that the majority in these States have committed themselves voluntarily and heartily to the actual movement, it does not follow that it would be necessary for the North to conquer the South and impose laws upon it. To affirm this is to manifest ignorance of the Constitution of the United States, and to burlesque the intentions of the defenders of the Union.

Each one of the United States is perfectly independent. In all that concerns its internal police, its laws, its political organization—so long as it is Republican—it acts by underived authority. The Federal power interferes not at all. Hence a variety of legislation which conforms to the interests and views of the people of each State. In Louisiana, for instance, where the population, of French origin, was, until quite recently, in a majority, our civil code has been partially adopted. Each State has thus its own laws, insomuch that among the thirty-four States composing the Union there are no two which have identical legislation. All these schemes of legislation are distinguished by traits which serve the several States as an affirmation of their individual sovereignty.

We do not know but this sovereignty, heretofore excessive, may not be in some degree impaired in the present contest; but it is very evidently not the intention of the Unionists to place the seceded States in a different condition from that of the other States. The position they have taken and maintain is only to protect the Union, to recover peaceably or forcibly the ports, arsenals, ships, the forts, which belong to it, and the possession of which the seceders obtained by surprise or treason. They also propose to reëstablish for the benefit of the Union the collection of the revenues. The Union demands little or nothing of the different States. Its army is recruited by voluntary enrollments, not conscriptions; and heretofore its expenses have always been covered, and at times exceeded, by the Customs revenues. Its function is to represent the States in their relations with foreign nations, or in their relations with each other. It is for it to decide upon peace or war, to make treaties of commerce, to take measures required by the interests of all; and it is thus that the thirty-four States, feeble and even insignificant separately, constitute by their association a powerful nation, which can command the respect and influence in the determinations of foreign Governments. The Unionists are not therefore obliged to occupy by force the seceded States, and maintain armies there. They confine themselves to recovering possession of the property of the Union, and to reëstablish the collection of duties; the rest may await its time. This, we may add, is the programme Mr. LINCOLN laid down at the very first moment of this deplorable conflict.

Let us suppose the Unionists attain their end. The seceded States may continue for some time to sulk, and stand aloof; but they will at last grow tired of an attitude, which deprives them of all influence, and which robs them of the advantages always enjoyed by those who belong to a strong and potent association. They will reënter the Union, and in common with their confederates, they will resume the task heretofore so magnificently executed by the people of the United States. Vast territories still uncultivated and unpeopled, capable of sustaining hundreds of millions of people, are awaiting arms to till them, and intelligences to make their resources tributary to the progress of humanity. Is not this splendid future sufficient to exalt and satisfy the most noble ambitions? We think so, and the Confederate States will yet think so too.

Treatment of Slaves by American Troops.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an unfortunate exile from Western Tennessee, allow me to pen a thought or two for your attention to reflect on. I was in Eastern Virginia when the disunion war first opened, and saw the most unmerciful whippings given to negroes who were returned to *pretended* Union slaveowners by the American troops. These whippings were always given in presence of a large assemblage of slaves in order to intimidate and deter them from seeking freedom. So many slaves were betrayed and returned that the boldest proclamation of freedom to them now would be of no avail whatever; they would give no trust to it, and would consider it a pure, unmitigated sham. Now, then, I fear the same result will follow SHERMAN'S Proclamation, and the Octoroon slaves of Carolina will be bitterly repaid for the delight they experienced in viewing the American army in their State for God knows that South Carolina mercy toward such "human chattels" would be infernal, and of the most refined torture, for a more callous-hearted and brutal class never existed than the *slaveowners* of that State.

In Kentucky and Missouri, slave-hunters in the American camp are all spies, and yet are allowed more privileges than a true Union man would be, in order to keep their good opinion. Of course when in the American camp they pretend Unionism, but when in the rebel camp they deride the credulity of "Yankee loafers" and "Yankee cowards," for being simple enough to confide in their oath of allegiance and their sense of honor. I am witness to that fact myself.

But to the point. There ought not to be any treachery, or fooling, or child's play, towards the simple-minded slave. Either let our troops give them a decided and positive cold shoulder, or else protect them in their freedom by sending them out of the reach of their owners, on the false profession of being Union men, when they are aiding and promoting the ruin of the richest country, and the destruction of the most liberal and best Government in the world. These rebels have no mercy towards the Union men South, and you loyal men of the North know nothing of the sacrifices made by Union men in Tennessee, and the number of noble, proud-hearted men that have been assassinated, hung and imprisoned for their country's sake by the "Danites" of secession. Many a Northern man, who never uttered an Abolition sentiment, has been hung in the extreme South by a brutal, ignoran mob—the tools and dupes of the more intelligent ambitious Jacobin leaders. This war is too mild and too lenient toward them; it is not appreciated by them. Their unprincipled leaders boldly proclaim that, after their independence is acknowledged, and they have time to get arranged and recruited in strength, they will renew the war for the subjugation of the United States, and make conquered provinces of the Middle States, and "Massachusetts *we* will lay waste." You have got to fight! and there is "no retreat but in submission and Slavery." Are you prepared for that debasement? if so, you are truly what the rebels say you are—*cowards!* Americans, are you cowards? Many say that we will be obliged to succumb to the rebels, for we will have war with England! well then, if England is determined to wage war against us out of envy and jealousy, let us fight on more determinedly, and, if we fall, let us die in glory, and not in cowardly shame! Let the last days of a great, prosperous and glorious Republic be worthy of its previous history. Let its dying agonies be terrible and grand. Respectfully,

JAS. WILLIAMS,
Formerly of Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn.

Correction—Cutting Down Trees.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will kindly permit me to correct an error committed by your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, in a letter dated Nov. 12, 1861, and printed in the TIMES of Nov. 15. The letter contains the following sentence:

"Quite a serious accident occurred yesterday while a party of the Twentieth (German) Regiment was engaged in felling trees, a business at which they appear to have had but little experience. Precisely how it happened is difficult to understand. Nevertheless, one man was killed outright, and fifteen more were seriously wounded by the falling trees, which appear to have been chopped down without the least precaution having been taken by the men where they would fall. The result was that a number of trees fell about the same time, and generally on the choppers and others, who were buried beneath the timber. Such an accident presupposes an amount of stupidity that robs the accident, to some degree, of the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for the sufferers."

The accident spoken of happened in the Second Regiment, N. Y. V., and not in the Twentieth (German) Regiment. Although we are not professional woodchoppers, our work has progressed as fast as that of any other regiment, and serious accidents have not happened to our men so far; nevertheless, we are liable to be the victims of such accidents. Your correspondent should not rob the victims of the sympathy which they surely deserve, and it is not right to talk about "stupidity" of men who did not come here for the purpose of handling the axe, but to fight for the Union.

ONE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

A Query About the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is not GREGORY afloat? I see he is superintending the building of gunboats, but why is he not afloat? GREGORY, who, in the war with England, was more distinguished than any lieutenant in the navy—GREGORY, who has been called the Lord Cochrane (Dundonald) of our navy—GREGORY, who STOCKTON said was the only rival he feared in the navy, and STOCKTON is a gallant, dashing, daring, enterprising, really chivalric person. "You had better let me fight him," said STOCKTON, after he and BOURNE had tossed up to see who should challenge Capt. JOHNSON; "he'll be sure to shoot you; you always get shot." BOURNE had fought twice, and both times been severely wounded. He fought again, and again was dangerously wounded. "That was not fair," said JOHNSON, alluding to the time BOURNE took to get his aim, for which remark, STOCKTON, who was BOURNE'S second, held JOHNSON accountable at St. Michael's Cave, inside the garrison, and put a ball through his coat, meeting him again at a subsequent period, within the Spanish lines, when the affair was amicably settled. In two other instances did this gallant officer, while in the Mediterranean, exhibit similar spirit. STOCKTON is a real trump, and GREGORY, whose character is different, is as brave, any day, as STOCKTON, or any other man in existence. It is not every one who, on the very eve of battle, is in ecstacies at the idea, and yet GREGORY is such a man, while all around him are only calmly but resolutely waiting the result. If he is able to superintend the building of gunboats, he is able to command the blockading forces. You would soon see something done. He is, by all odds, the ablest of the old officers in our navy. QUERIST.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 17⅛; Morris 'Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22, 1861.

7,000	U. S. 6's '81, Reg.	93½	150	Erie R. Pref	37
1,000	U. S. 5's '65	97¾	100	do	36⅛
2,000	U. S. 6's '74 Coup.	84	50	do	b30 36⅛
7,000	Ohio State 6's '76, 93		50	do	b30 36
10,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '62	92	100	Hud. Riv. R	39¼
6,000	Mo. State 6's	46	75	do	39
5,000	do	43½	75	do	37¾
18,000	do	43¼	8	do	37¾
5,000	do	b7 43⅜	50	do	37⅞
36,000	do	43⅜	250	do	s30 37⅞
4,000	do	b30 43½	200	Reading R	34⅞
2,000	Mo. 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R	48	100	do	34¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. b.	103	750	Clev. & Tol. R	38
2000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	89	700	do	b30 38
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bds	76¾	50	do	b10 38
500	Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. Sink. F. Con. B.	95	1100	do	s30 34¾
3,000	do	94½	500	do	34¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₱c. B	93½	725	Mich. Cen. Railroad	50¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73	100	do	b10 50¾
10	Merchants' Bank	90	100	do	b30 50¾
25	Bank of Commerce	83	150	do	50
5	Am. Exchange Bk	85	100	do	b10 50½
10	Commonwealth Bk	73	117	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	17¾
8	Del. & H. Canal Co	85	50	do	17¾
20	Harlem Railroad	12¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. Sk	37
100	do	12⅞	50	do	36¾
10	do	12⅝	150	do	36⅞
175	Pacific Mail S. Co	92	60	Panama Railroad	118
50	do	s30 91½	400	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61
60	do	92¼	400	do	61¼
50	do	92⅜	400	Clev. & Pittsburg R	12⅜
260	do	92⅝	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	98½
50	do	s10 92⅝	10	Galena & Chic. R	71¾
100	do	b10 92¾	50	do	71¾
50	do	b10 92¾	200	do	b30 71¾
50	do	92¾	50	do	71½
100	do	b10 93	100	do	b10 71½
100	do	b60 93	100	do	s30 70¾
900	N. Y. Central R	79¼	70	do	71
600	do	s30 79⅜	300	Chic. & R. Isl'd R	54¼
300	do	s10 79⅜	50	do	b30 54⅜
100	do	b30 79⅜	50	do	54¾
700	do	b10 79⅜	850	do	54
350	do	s10 79½	10	do	53
750	do	79⅝	100	do	53½
50	Erie Railway	32	50	do	b10 54
850	do	31¾	100	do	s30 53⅜
20	do	31½	100	do	b30 54
250	do	b30 31¾	225	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	62½
600	do	s40 31½	126	Mil. & P. Du C. R	20
60	do	31⅝	50	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st Pre	70

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93½	650	Hudson River R	37
14,000	do	93	100	do	s10 37
11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93½	100	Harlem R. Pref	81
18,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87¾	100	Reading Railroad	34⅛
1,000	Virginia State 6s	48	89	Panama Railroad	115
5,000	Mo. State 6s	43	50	do	s10 115
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	82	150	Mich. Cen. R	49
5,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '62	92	600	Mich. S. & N. I. R	17¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s	81½	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S	38¼
109	Pac. Mail St. Co	91	50	do	s30 36⅝
50	do	91¼	50	Galena & Chi. R	s10 70¾
6	N. Y. Cen. R	78½	150	do	70¾
300	do	78¾	50	do	s30 70¼
200	do	s10 78⅝	950	Cleveland & Tol. R	34½
125	Erie Railway	30¾	300	do	s30 34¾
100	do	b15 31	225	Chic. & Rock I. R	53⅛
100	Erie R. Pref	55	50	Chi., Burl. & Q. R	62
100	do	b30 54	50	do	61¾
150	do	53½	50	do	61½

FRIDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Exchange continued through the dealings to-day, and the additional fall on New-York Central and Erie, and the Western Stocks, as compared with yesterday's sales, is equal to 1@1¼ ₱ cent. New-York Central opened at 79¾@¼, as it finally closed on Thursday, and the market was fairly sustained at these figures on the early call of the list at the morning Board. But prices were weaker on Erie, and from that stock down through the Western list, and when the deliveries came to be made on the Street the figures touched even lower points on Erie, 30¾@31; Toledo, 34@34½, and Rock Island 53½@54 ₱ cent. The amount of business done on the Street was not very large, though New-York Central, following the rest of the Share list, sold down to 78½@¾ ₱ cent. cash, and regular way. At the afternoon Board the feeling was no better, and with the exception of the Government Stocks, which hold steady, the sales and quotations were weak. After the printed list made at that Board, the sellers of New-York Central, Erie and Toledo made the lowest figures of the day: Central, 78@78¼; Erie, 30¼@30⅜, and Toledo 34@34¼ ₱ cent. The Michigan Roads, Illinois Central, and Burlington and Quincy were sold or offered down in proportion, though no large amount of business was accomplished. At the very close, late in the afternoon, there was a demand for Central at 78½@¾ ₱ cent., and for the other Railways in proportion. Erie left off 30½@30¾ ₱ cent. The Preference Shares had a heavy fall from 57½ yesterday, to 53¼@54 ₱ cent. this afternoon, the decline being made on less than 400 shares actually sold. The final figures on the Share list generally showed no improvement on the previous sales, though the orders to buy at the decline were rather in advance of the disposition to sell. The three prominent speculatives of the day closed, Central 78¼@⅝ Erie 30⅛@⅜, and Toledo 34¼@½ ₱ cent. Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago closed about the same as on the printed list. Pacific Mail Shares were 90½@91¼ ₱ cent. and Panama 114¼@115 ₱ cent. In State Stocks Missouris were 42½@43 ₱ cent. The National Stocks, which of all others should be most sensitive to the alleged fears of diplomatic trouble with England, were steady throughout the day.

The course of the market for the past day or two is variously interpreted, by some as the result of a rational reaction from the extreme advance of last week, and by others, as growing out of the calculation that our friendly relations with Great Britain may be disturbed by the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON. The fact is generally conceded, that neither financial nor trade affairs interfere, at present, with the course of dealings. Money being extremely easy to the Stock Brokers as well as to the Merchants, and the trade over the Railways larger than was ever known in the month of November. The receipts of the two New-York lines, Central and Erie, are known to be the very heaviest in amount, and at the most remunerative rates, ever known for a single month, not excepting the great month of October, 1856.

The City Bank Shares were lower by 1@2 ₱ cent. on Union, Hanover, Shoe and Leather, and Metropolitan, but on other descriptions the same as yesterday:

New-York	86	Hanover	68½
Mechanics'	90	Irving	67
Union	83	Metropolitan	90
America	86½	Market	83
Phenix	90	Nassau	81
Fulton	115	Shoe and Leather	85
National	86	Corn Exchange	86¾
Merchants' Exchange	80	Continental	75
Commerce	83¾	St. Nicholas	73
American Exchange	82½	Commonwealth	73

The Railway Mortgages, in the bidding, sympathised to some extent in the fall on the Share list, though only a few small parcels were offered of any description. The bids were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	91	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. secon's	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76	100½	N. Indiana firsts	81¼
Erie firsts, '68	102	N. Ind. Goshen Line	79½
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	78
Erie thirds, '83	88	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	40
Erie fourths, '80	73	Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	87¼
Hudson firsts	105	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	71
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	97	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	81
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	39
Hudson convert. '67	68	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96¼	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Harlem seconds, '64	92	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	92	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '82	94½	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	83½		

The Foreign Exchanges as noticed yesterday were firmer for Saturday's steamer than for the *Persia* on Wednesday. The principal sales of Bankers' bills and settlements of Bankers' credits were at 108¼ ₱ cent., the market closing 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent. Merchant bills were firm in proportion—107¼@108¼ ₱ cent. The market for Money is without alteration. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day $3,500,000; and while having the privilege of surrendering their 6 ₱ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863 at par, they paid in over nine-tenths of the present draft of the Government in Gold in preference. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are very large. The office returned to the Banks $450,000 on account of advances under the negotiation of the 10th of August, and paid out in addition about a million of dollars on Treasury disbursement to the army and navy. The specie balance in the Office this afternoon is $9,644,472.

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan to-day were $107,000.

A letter from London by the *Asia* says:

"Consols have closed this evening at 93¼. American securities have been steady, although our last advices reach to the date of the disaster at Leesburgh. Annexed are the quotations of this evening compared with those taken out by the last mail."

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 9.
United States 8s	74¾	74¾
Virginia 6s	45	45
Erie shares	26	26¾
Erie Preferred	45	44¾
Illinois Central	39 dis.	39¾ dis.
New-York Central	69¾	70

The Buffalo and State Line Road, connecting Buffalo and Dunkirk around the southern shore of Lake Erie with the Ohio Roads, earned in October about $112,000, at an expense of no more than $42,000, leaving about 3½ ₱ cent. net on the Capital Stock of $2,000,000 for a single month. The net profit on the traffic of October was $59,000, as against $70,000 the present season. Under such a showing it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Share value of the capital is 110@112 ₱ cent. In connection with current Railway earnings, we may add that the gross receipts taken by the Erie Company to the 20th of the present month are said to be $700,000, and a leading director expresses the belief that *a million of dollars* will be taken in gross at the New-York end of the line in the entire month. The New-York Central business goes ahead even of these large figures.

The entries of Foreign Dry Goods continue very light. This week they are less than *three hundred thousand dollars*. The following is the comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Nov. 21, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,287,931	$1,235,684	$283,132
Thrown on market	1,134,934	1,063,421	457,226
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	101,915,257	94,073,630	40,524,739
Thrown on market	101,458,417	93,821,140	41,016,900

The Entanglements of Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every day adds to the cotton question some new complications. With an actual supply of cotton about equal to that of any corresponding time last year, England for nearly six months has been suffering all the effects of an immediate scarcity. Prices have advanced from ten to twenty cents; mills are now running on two-thirds time, with an immediate prospect of a still further shortening. All this, in simple anticipation of a scarcity which, without any disturbance of the ordinary course of business, would hardly have begun to be felt before the opening of the coming year. But in the face of these preparations for restriction in the use of cotton on the part of England, two great crops on widely separated continents are now being gathered; the one in the South, said to be abundant beyond precedent, that of India promising, as residents say, to be five times greater than any ever before raised in that country. Such is the anomalous relation of the foreign supply, and the English market, which has been brought about by the Southern rebellion. Founded on the presumption that Southern cotton is this year cut off from the European market, no adjustment of this relation, which does not involve the truth of this presumption, can be made without the most disastrous consequences. Should the blockade of our Southern coast be now raised, the ruin of every important holder of cotton or cotton cloths in England would be the immediate and inevitable consequence.

The experience of 1844, when a miscalculation of the prospective supply caused an unnatural elevation of prices, enables us to judge something of the extent of this disaster to all English factors and cotton holders. In two or three months the progress of manufactures and trade will have so diminished the present stock of high-priced cottons and cloths in England as to make the danger from any great depression in prices comparatively unimportant, but immediately a new class of difficulties arises.

In two or three months cotton from India will begin to make its appearance in the English market. If at this time our blockade should be raised, so as to permit an uninterrupted flow of American cotton to the same point, the most extraordinary depreciation in the value of this article must immediately take place. From the history of such changes in the past, taken in connection with the diminished demand for foreign goods in this country, it is granting much to suppose that this depreciation would leave cotton worth six cents per pound, about the estimated cost of its production. From this result flow consequences of the utmost importance.

With the cotton stored in the South preserving a standard value of ten cents per pound, and a presumptive and accredited one nearly double, it is easy to see that no difficulties of the money market could possibly occur. Cotton takes the place of bullion, and immediately becomes the basis of an enormous system of credit. By means of this all the difficulties of a state of war can easily be evaded.

The extravagant prices necessarily induced by a state of blockade can be met by extravagant estimates of the value of the cotton stock, based upon the prices now ruling in the English market. On the basis of unsold contributions of cotton, Government can issue notes for the purchase of provisions and the payment of soldiers. With this cotton converted into gold, at the prices which would rule on the supposition of the removal of the blockade three months hence, this system of credit is destroyed, the cotton valuation on which the whole internal trade of the year have been based is shown to be fictitious, and the South is bankrupt. Bankrupt not so much because they cannot pay their debts—a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is noting new of special importance from Washington. The reconnoisance to Flint Hill mentioned yesterday, was a very successful one—disclosing the fact that the enemy are engaged in constructing an artillery road from that locality in the direction of Germantown. While the reconnoissance was proceeding a large amount of forage—some ninety wagon-loads—was procured. Affairs on the Lower Potomac continue without change. The army is reported to be erecting another battery at "Possum Nose,' which is above any of the others.

Such information has been received by the military authorities in Washington as renders it probable that an attack may soon be made upon the National lines by the rebels. The quarrel between the rebel leaders as to the proper manner of conducting the war is believed to have ended in the triumph of BEAUREGARD, who represents the offensive war party. It is understood that he actually resigned, but was induced to withdraw his resignation when his policy was adopted by JEFF. DAVIS.

The St. Louis *Evening News* notices the presence of a number of naval officers in that city. This and other circumstances, in its opinion, indicates an inland naval expedition on the Mississippi, scarcely less inferior in magnitude, and certainly not less inferior in importance, to the late successful expedition to Port Royal. The gunboats, seven in number, building at Carondelet and Mound City, Ill., are now nearly completed; so are the twenty-eight mortar-floats being constructed at the Upper Ferry. All these are parts of the Mississippi navy to be placed under command of Flag-Officer FOOTE. The gunboats are to carry fifteen guns each—five on each side, three at the bow, and two at the stern. The side-guns will be Columbiads, the others rifled guns. The mortar-floats are built of pine logs, three-ply thick, and will carry one or two mortars each, to be used for throwing shells only. The whole fleet will carry an armament of probably not less than 200 guns, and will be truly formidable.

The steamship *Constitution*, with two regiments of Gen. BUTLER'S command on board, left Boston for Portland on Thursday afternoon, and arrived off the latter port during the night, with the intention of yesterday taking on board a Maine regiment in addition to the two already shipped. After getting the baggage of the troops on board, however, it was decided that a third regiment would crowd the vessel too much—so the baggage was sent on shore again, and the *Constitution* proceeded on her voyage. The Maine regiment will proceed by some other transport, or will await the return of the *Constitution*.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* makes the important statement that the troops of Gen. REYNOLDS' command are being divisioned for active service in other quarters of the country. The advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way, to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up the line of march in a few days for Gen. KELLEY'S headquarters at Romney, and, in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement, in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of the Potomac. The advance camp of Gen. REYNOLDS, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly-intrenched blockhouses.

About three hundred of the guns captured from FLOYD in the encounter at Carnifax Ferry arrived in Wheeling on Tuesday, and were taken to the Government storehouse. There were also a number of home manufactured knives, of a rude make. The guns are principally the Richmond flint lock rifles, and have upon them the names of the counties to which they were forwarded to supply the militia. Some of them are still good, and will be altered to make them better. Among the lot are a number of shot-guns, common rifles, and all sorts of fowling-pieces, showing that some of the rebels at Carnifax were irregularly armed.

The Fourth Iowa, the Thirty-sixth Illinois, with Col. PHELP'S Missouri regiment and Capt. WOOD'S Kansas Rangers, in all about 3,000 men, form the present garrison of Rolla, Mo. Several regiments from the Southwest are soon expected to reinforce the post.

A letter to the Louisville *Journal* from Owensboro, Ky., states that on Sunday morning a detachment under Col. ALLCORN, stationed at Calhoun, attacked HAWKINS' regiment at Cypress Bridge, three miles back of Ramsey, in McLean County, and completely routed the rebels, killing a great number, taking twenty-five prisoners, three hundred horses, and a number of guns, blankets, &c. Our loss was ten killed and fifteen wounded.

Within ten days the Ohio Ordnance Department has sent ten wagon-loads of fixed ammunition to Kentucky, and seven to ROSECRANS, at Gauley Bridge. Arms are now arriving, and soon enough will be in store to supply Ohio regiments.

GENERAL NEWS.

The delegation from Mozart Hall, appointed to apprize the Mayor of his renomination, performed their duty yesterday noon, at the Mayor's office. The Mayor made a speech in response, in which he assigned many private reasons why he did not desire a reëlection. He had, however, finally determined to gratify his friends, and, as he said, perform his duty to the best interests of the City, by accepting the nomination.

The German Democratic Central Club, an organization of some weight and influence, met last evening at No. 113 Bowery, and unanimously nominated C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The People's National Union Mayoralty Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, and received a letter from C. GODFREY GUNTHER, in which he signified his acceptance of the nomination for Mayor tendered him by the Association.

Six rebel prisoners, captured near Guayandotte, by Col. ZEIGLER'S Fifth Virginia Regiment, have arrived in Cincinnati. The cause of their arrest was alleged sympathy with the notorious JENKINS, who recently made such a cowardly descent upon Guayandotte.

Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri, was arrested at his residence, near Canton, Lewis County, on the 14th, and taken to Hannibal. He was released there on parole, on the promise to report himself to Gen. TODD, at Macon City.

A detachment of the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteers, on the 15th, went to Manchester, Mo., and succeeded in persuading a lady there to surrender a rebel flag twenty-one feet long and nine feet wide, which she had carefully sewed up in a quilt. She was only brought to terms by learning that she would be imprisoned if she did not surrender the trophy.

Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE has taken $2,000 of the 7.30 per cent. National Loan.

Judge BIRCH, a prominent member of the Missouri State Convention, has been arrested by the rebels at Plattsburgh, Clinton County, Mo. He was a thorough Union man.

The other night Gen. MCCLELLAN astonished his Staff and messengers by giving them a night ride through the different encampments. He started at 8 o'clock in the evening, and did not return to his quarters till 4 in the morning.

The clerks in the Departments engaged on the statistical portions of the Secretaries' reports, in preparation for Congress, have already placed a considerable portion of their manuscripts in the hands of the printer. In the Post-office Department the clerks are worked till 10 o'clock in the evening, preparing the balance-sheets for each Post-office, not only in the Union, but also in the seceded States.

Senator SUMNER delivered his lecture on the "Great Rebellion and its Causes," in Albany, on Wednesday evening. Slavery he, of course, considered the mainspring of the rebellion, and the doctrine enunciated in the instruction of Secretary CAMERON to Gen. SHERMAN be regarded as the "smooth, round pebble" which was to kill this Goliath.

A small boat, carrying sixteen persons, was run into by a steamer, below Quebec, on Wednesday last. Six lives were lost.

The opinion of the General Session of the Supreme Court, in two other of the old Police cases, will be found in the law column. The claim of the relators is sustained, and a *mandamus* ordered in each case. The Mayor's offal case (GREEN *vs.* WOOD) was again yesterday before the Supreme Court at General Term, on an appeal from the judgment below, quashing the defendant's return to the alternative *mandamus* in the case. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of ROBERT STEWART BUCHANAN was admitted to probate. The will leaves $250 to the American Bible Society.

The Stock Market had a further fall of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. on the Railway list yesterday; New-York Central closing 78¼@78¾, as against 79⅜ on Thursday. The National Stocks on the other hand were comparatively steady—93@93¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London 108¼@108¾. Money easy.

Flour was quite plenty and heavy yesterday. Wheat was in more demand for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. Corn was steady, and in good request. Rio Coffee, Black Teas, Common Resin, Fire-crackers, Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Block Tin, Pork and Lard, were actively sought after. Beef was quiet, as were also Iron, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Lime, Sugars, Rice, Seeds, Spices, and Spirits Turpentine, which latter, however, was quoted firmer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Laths, Crude Sperm Oil, Tobacco, and Whisky. Cotton was in demand, at buoyant rates. The Freight Market was brisker and firmer.

The Mason and Slidell Affair—Absurd Apprehensions of War with England.

It suits the purpose of some of our people to excite alarm by pretending that we are in danger of war with England on account of the seizure of the two rebel agents, MASON and SLIDELL, on board the British mail-steamer *Trent*. Nothing can be more absurd than such an apprehension. Even if our act was entirely wrong, there is not one chance in ten of its involving war, whatever other consequences may flow from it. Many persons talk and write as if the instant she hears of it, England would send a fleet of war-steamers to bombard our cities and sweep our commerce from the face of the ocean. Even in the most flagrant cases, national insults are not resented in this summary manner. First comes a formal complaint of the wrong done, and a demand that it be disavowed. If this is met fairly, in a friendly spirit and with an evident intent to do justice, it will be followed by a protracted negotiation, which is almost certain to end in such explanations on the one side, or concessions on the other, as put all hostile measures utterly out of the question.

In this case no one supposes for a moment that there was any intention to insult the British flag on the part of Capt. WILKES. His sole object was to serve his own Government, by arresting two rebel agents on a mission of deadly hostility to it. He found them on the high seas, on board a British vessel, from which he took them without violence, and with only such a display of force as the case required. Now, of what can the British Government make complaint?

First—That a British vessel was stopped and searched on the high seas. Can our Government justify that act? It is scarcely conceivable that England should question it: for it is one of the clearest and most indisputable maxims of international law that neutral vessels may be visited and searched, *in time of war*, if suspected of carrying articles contraband of war and thus engaged in aiding the cause of either belligerent. It is frequently said that the United States has denied the right of search,—that we went to war with England in 1812 to resist it,—and that we have denounced it ever since. This is a mistake,—growing out of the confounding of two things which are entirely distinct. We have denied the right of search in time of *peace* for the enforcement of any municipal or treaty regulation. We have denied the right of England to search our ships to see whether we had English sailors on board, or whether they were going after a cargo of slaves, in time of peace. But we have never denied the right of search for contraband in time of war. All our writers on law,—all our statesmen and diplomatists, have expressly admitted that right. Chief-Justice MARSHALL styled it "a belligerent right which cannot be called in question." Even Mr. CASS, while contending in 1859 against the right of search in time of peace, said there was "no right of visit *except* from the belligerent claim."

Capt. WILKES, therefore, in arresting, visiting and searching the *Trent*, acted within the clear limits of international law. He did what England has never dreamed of disputing the right of a belligerent to do in time of war. There is not the slightest reason, therefore, to suppose that England will make any more complaint of that act than may be necessary to ascertain the circumstances attending it,—the objects for which the search was made, and the authority under which Capt. WILKES was acting.

The *next* and only remaining point in the case is the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON while they were under the protection of the British flag. But *were they entitled* to its protection? Not if they were on board for a purpose which England, in common with all other nations, concedes to be *unlawful*. They were there avowedly in the service of the Southern Confederacy,—on their way to Europe for the promotion of its interests and the serious injury of the United States. The British Government could not protect them on such an errand. It had expressly forbidden all its subjects to lend its flag to the promotion of such designs. At the very outset of the war the Queen had proclaimed the absolute neutrality of Great Britain as between our Government and the rebels,—and had declared that the carrying of *dispatches* would be regarded as a violation of that neutrality. Here were men, on board a British ship, not only carrying dispatches, but being themselves actual agents of the rebel Government,—enlisted in its service, and engaged in the promotion of its interests. They had no shadow of claim to the protection of the British flag,—nor was the sanctity or hospitality of that flag violated in the least by their capture under its folds.

These are the only two points which the case involves. All the other questions discussed in connection with it are purely incidental and secondary. The justice and the legality of the proceeding will rest upon these two leading and essential facts. It may possibly be going too far to say that England can raise no question about them;—but it is not conceivable that she should, for a moment, dream of going to war about them. The temper of a portion of the English people is such as probably to render necessary some formal inquiry into the matter, and a demand for explanations. But these will be forthcoming in such abundance, and of such a nature, as will speedily silence allcomplaints.

Which Can Best Afford to Wait—The North or the South?

Our kinsfolks across the water have seen but one issue to the rebellion—the breaking down of the North from its want of the sinews of war. This is a staple argument with Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, who tells his principals that the South can afford to play the *waiting* game much better than the North. When a particular result is desired, a conclusion that favors it is very apt to be adopted with very little examination or reason. The wish to have it so supplies the place of proofs. But these, it happens, are directly opposed to the positions assumed. What does the North suffer by waiting? Only the burdens of the war. Its internal and foreign trade was never more active. Labor is everywhere free, productive and well rewarded. Our banks were never making money faster; our railroads were never transporting so much freight, or earning so much; the North never had more bountiful crops, and never got so much money for them; even the vast burdens of the war the expenditures reaching $1,000,000 per day' are not felt to be a burden. On the contrary, they operate as a great stimulus to business and trade. The burdens will not be felt till the war closes. There was never before so much gold in the country, and money, for months past, has been most abundant, and was never more plenty than at the present moment.

So long, consequently, as the North can borrow, the expenditures for the war are not a burden. How is it with the South? It devotes itself to one great staple which it cannot eat, nor drink, nor convert into forms fitting it for use. Nearly every bale of cotton raised has to be exported beyond its limits. The proceeds of this sustained Southern society—not only fed and clothed the white man, and gave him all the luxuries he enjoyed, but was almost equally the support of the negro, whose clothing, at least, was all furnished from the North. Now this staple—this staff of life which was food, clothing and shelter to the South—which was the means through which it supplied itself with everything but raw cotton, is in effect instantly blotted out of existence. We should like to ask Mr. RUSSELL which party can play the *waiting* game with the least harm and suffering—the one who is overflowing in means, or the one destitute of them,—and not only so, but whose indolence and incapacity will not allow him to take up any new trade or industry to make up for the loss of the old? For our part, we do not see how a people are long to subsist when their means are destroyed; nor do we see how the latter party can long be a match for the former in a contest in which the longest purse is sure to win. It is a maxim in war that success is in ratio to the means of the belligerents. The North, in time of peace, is tenfold richer than the South. There can now be no comparison between the two, because the war has destroyed what means the South had at the commencement of it, while it has left those of the North unimpaired.

Englishmen seem to have acted upon the idea that the North was the only party that needed money for the prosecution of the war. The need is a mutual one. Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederates, in canvassing that cheat and humbug—the produce loan—told his audiences from every stump, that to resist successfully, they must oppose the North with as many dollars as the latter could raise. The North can transport soldiers and fill their commissariats at vastly less cost than the South. The latter have not been able to raise one dollar to ten raised at the North. Its labor is almost entirely unproductive; all its banks have suspended specie payment; its currency is Confederate bonds, irredeemable bank bills, or shinplasters printed on wrapping-paper, at once the symbol and evidence of its poverty.

Even the produce loan that was to be the salvation of the rebels, has, like all their other shams, entirely exploded. Their Government was to realize when the planter did. The happy day for him is as distant as ever. The rebels, in their rage and frenzy, may make will and fear of disgrace for a long time do wonders. But passion will not always last, and when it gives, the whole edifice it has created instantly tumbles into ruins. Such will be the end of the war. The rebels, everywhere destitute of adequate means, not only for the prosecution of the war, but for the support of their population, are everywhere struggling against hopeless difficulties, hopeless odds. A few months more will lay bare their nakedness, and the shams that have deluded both themselves and the world.

Southern South Carolina—Its Social and Political Character.

It is a very common figure of speech, to say that in striking a blow at South Carolina, we strike at the *heart* of the rebellion. The figure is both apt and true. If Slavery be the lifespring of this revolt, here is the largest proportion of slaves; if anti-republicanism, here is the most conceited and swaggering of all aristocracies; if hatred of the North and the Union, here it is pushed to madness; if lust of power, in South Carolina that passion is as wild as it is ungovernable. And that immediate section of the State where our forces now are, is the *cor cordium*, the very heart of hearts in which all these vile peculiarities have their most intensified existence. The black element there attains its maximum ratio—reaching in Beaufort District to 80 per cent. of the entire inhabitants, and in other of the seaboard Districts to a still higher figure; while the passions of the haughty nabobs who own these swarming slaves, uncurbed as they are either by law or public opinion, attain an almost uncontrollable development. By divine right they rule their slaves; by prescriptive right they control the legislation of the State; and their voice, through their deputies in the councils of the nation, has always heretofore been supreme. They know no restraint either upon their will or their power.

In the State itself, these great planters of the Southern section, by means of their immense landed and slave property, by their consequent social power, and by their unvarying unity of action, aided also by an old rotten borough, or rather rotten parochial, apportionment of members to the Legislature, have been able to maintain an absolute domination over the central and upper sections, where the slaves are in a much smaller ratio, where the social status of the people is more nearly equalized, and where the mountain breezes have produced a more equable temper and character. So galling has this yoke been, however, that for twenty years past an irrepressible conflict has raged between the lower parishes and the rest of the State. These parish legislators, who are elected to their seats by the votes of a dozen or two of their own white dependents, have persistently voted down every scheme of reform, every plan of education and popular enfranchisement, every project for elevating the unutterably degraded poor whites of the State; while they it is who have blackened the statute-book with acts of cruel and retrogressive legislation, such as are a disgrace even to a semi-civilized people

Not long ago, a white legislator from one of these negro districts argued, in a speech delivered at the capital of the State, that the mechanics and working classes (*white men* he was speaking of, mind you) had no right to any education; that they were better off without it; that it disorganized them and made them unhappy; that they ought to be prohibited from acquiring it;—that they should be taught the various necessary crafts which cannot be profitably practiced by negroes, such as carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring, as well as slave-overseeing and police duty, and that thereafter they should be compelled to stick to their lasts. He showed by the example of the Spartans—whom the South Carolinians are very fond of claiming resemblance to, both politically, socially, personally, and in their helotry—that education and enfranchisement were gifts properly belonging only to the oligarchy who guided the destinies of the Commonwealth. In all this, Mr. TABER was the genuine exponent of the ruling sentiment of the low country, and did but give expression to a policy which the parish oligarchy have always tried to reduce to action—and with eminent success. Against this atrocious, pagan policy, the yeomanry of the up-country fought long and bitterly, under the leadership of Mr. PERRY and Mr. ORR, until five years ago, these gallant democrats were forced to silence and finally to acquiescence with the Sea Island lords, by an organized howl from the ruling class all over the State, that they were innovators, agrarians and disorganizers, if not, indeed, secret Abolitionists and traitors to South Carolina.

In the southern third of the State, comprising the two tiers of counties nearest to the coast, the negro population foots up over two hundred thousand, while the whites of all kinds count less than half of that number. Leaving out the City of Charleston, with its thirty thousand free inhabitants, and the gross number of whites in these ten populous slave districts will be reduced to somewhere between sixty and seventy thousand. Of these, about a third are of the class known as "poor whites"—that strange, cadaverous, shuffling, miserable race of mortals found in the Carolinas, and in the Slave States west of them. (The "poor whites" proper, however, abound much more in the other sections of the State.) Of the remainder, a half are small traders and persons who live by selling liquor and other things surreptitiously to the negroes, and purchasing what they pilfer—a class thoroughly despised and hated by the planters. The remaining dozen thousands consist of the planters and their families, the overseers—generally villanous and disgusting fellows—and the white loafers, dependents, gamblers and hangers-on who attach themselves to the obscene skirts of slave society. Most of the plantations in this region are large—the planters owning from fifty to five hundred negroes apiece, and from one thousand to twenty thousand acres of land. Scattered here and there by the wayside, however, are small planters and tenants owning from five negroes downward, and sometimes only a fraction of a negro. Not unfrequently you see here, as well as elsewhere, an African wretch whom fate has made the solitary slave of some poor, ignorant and brutal owner, who spends most of his time in flogging him, or her, as the case may be. Much of the land here is swampy, sandy and poor; and not one-fourth of it is under cultivation. A good deal of it is worn out, and the old mansions have fallen into dilapidation, and the estates into decay.

These great coast planters are a proud, bold, dictatorial, ambitious, licentious, lazy set of men; yet regard themselves as altogether the most important personages on the surface of the earth. They despise all sorts and conditions of men but their own sort, and regard every kind of worker as—what one of these insolent nabobs dubbed them—but the "mudsills" of society, of which they are the crown and crest. All mankind, beyond the limits of South Carolina, they consider "outside barbarians." Their astonishment at the audacity of the "mudsill" North attempting to curb their will, can hardly be conceived; and the only motive for it which they can imagine is, that the nation could not exist for a moment without them. Yet these men not only gain their political and social power from their helots, but they subsist entirely upon the proceeds of slave labor. Take that away, and they would be powerless, poor, and utterly helpless. This small but powerful and compact class of oligarch-planters it is which has led the way in the troubles of South Carolina, as South Carolina it is which has led the way in the troubles of all Slavedom and the Union.

Into the midst of such a social organism as this, and on the verge of this very community, the North has now thrown twenty thousand armed soldiers of democracy. Let the supercilious cotton and rice rebels beware!

Government Mail and Military Roads.

The events of April and May, 1861, will be memorable in the history of the Government of the United States. Washington, the seat of its Congress, the residence of its administrative power, was suddenly isolated and cut off from the loyal States, whose industrious and intelligent citizens, by persevering labor and keen business foresight, had carried the nation forward in its unprecedented march to prosperity. A handful of vagabond rebels, by burning the bridges of a *single railroad*, were enabled to check the political pulsations of a great nation, to spread terror and distrust throughout the region of integrity and loyalty, and to give strength to a distant rebellion, which it otherwise could not have attained.

Taught by the danger which surrounded it in April and May, the Government must now place itself in direct, firm, and reliable connection with all parts of the common country, and more especially with those parts which are the great centres of industry, of commerce, and of National wealth, from which its strength is derived, that when necessary this strength may be called upon in the hour of need, to repel foreign aggression, and to punish internal wrong or rebellion.

The Capital of the Nation must promptly be connected with the great cities of the North and East by lines of railroads, under the control of Government—that men, munitions and mails may be transported with celerity, free from the obstructions which paralyzing monopolies and greedy speculators attempt to throw around them.

Whether in foreign war or domestic trouble, the National Capital is and must always continue the centre of action. From it must radiate either the physical power or the active intelligence which gives that power controllable and reliable effectiveness.

Up to this moment a *single* line of railway, of single track only, has existed from New-York to Washington; this line divided, disconnected, at Philadelphia and at Baltimore, each separate section a separate monopoly,—one portion held for a time by parties of doubtful loyalty—has not and cannot be made to answer the demands of the Government to supply its military wants, and never has nor ever can be equal to the requirements of mail or passenger service between the great cities named.

The first and most important duty, then, of the Government, now that it is relieved from the immediate pressure of the rebellion, is to order the construction of a mail and military route through to New-York, with such short divergent lines as may be necessary to connect with it the large cities and towns on its line; and the maximum time of running should not exceed six hours. The existing lines through New-England are sufficient, and either one of them may be so connected as to make the through time from Washington to Boston not over twelve hours.

The first step in this should be the immediate ordering, without the loss of a day, a new railroad to Baltimore, connecting out and beyond that city with the present roads northward. This road could be made *now* in time to save its whole cost to the Government in transportation of army supplies before the Winter is over. In a climate like ours, water courses, subject to closing by ice, cannot be relied upon, and no time should be lost in providing the *iron* means over land and streams that cannot be interrupted by the elements. As soon as this road is complete, an extension should be run on near Philadelphia, passing it on its west front, connecting with the Pennsylvania Road, and crossing New-Jersey by the most direct line. In this manner, this line would connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, the Northern Central Road and the Pennsylvania Road, all main arteries to the West. It would connect with all the Northwestern, Northern and Eastern lines at and near New-York, and the Government would then be placed in that harmonious physical accord with all sections of the Union which is now an absolute necessity for the preservation of the Union and of the powers of a good Government.

New means are also wanted to connect with our Pacific States. If a railroad across the continent cannot *now* be opened, now routes can be, *viâ* the Isthmus. These, and lines of armed steamers connecting them, should at once be inaugurated; and the present Administration will not be true to itself, to the constitutional power vested in it, or true to the interests and well-being of the country, unless they energetically press these improvements, into existence and full completion.

Black Flags and Last Ditches.

The South Carolina soldiers undoubtedly acted according to the ordinary laws of war in retreating from Forts Beauregard and Walker, when irresistibly assailed by an overwhelming force; and they acted in accordance with the common impulses of human nature, too, when they quickened their flight to the rapidest possible pace. All this cannot justly be found fault with. But then it is hardly the thing that was to be expected after what we have heard. Every man, woman, child, and chattel, in the Rattlesnake State, was to wage war to the death with the invader at every footstep of his progress, and particularly at his first footstep on to the consecrated soil. The favorite figure was that of a defiant Carolinian, armed *cap-à-pie*, standing in the last ditch, with a black flag waving over him, while he waged war to the knife, the knife to the hilt, and (as a secession newspaper has it) thence to the shoulder, shouting every now and then, *No quarter!*

This would certainly be a spectacle sufficiently appalling; and though we have little doubt that our present National army could successfully meet a South Carolinaful of even such fellows as these, yet, since the first encounter, we now expect easier work for it than that. The order of retreat from Hilton Head was—the Georgians first, the Carolinians next, and last at the guns were the Germans. Our last batch of correspondence told us how, when news arrived that the fleet was coming, every house for leagues around was immediately deserted; and when the big ships actually arrived, many even of the men fainted away. In their flight, some of the fugitives *got on the backs of the negroes* and rode at full gallop across the creek that separates the island from the main land. Others dashed madly into the water themselves, and were drowned. The darkies say they were dumbfounded at the antics of their masters, and that the excitement was greater than even at "camp-meetin' times."

Now, there is nothing very wonderful in all this; it has taken place often enough before in time of war. But we protest that such a spectacle as that of a son of chivalry mounted on a galloping negro is quite a different thing from a son of Mars in his last ditch, with black flags, bowie-knives, etc., etc.; and we guess a spectacle, too, that will be commoner in the Rattlesnake State during the war than the one her blusterers delight so much to picture.

A MISTAKE.—The following paragraph appears in the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press:*

"RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who is one of the Executive officers of the Associated Press, is endeavoring to *have the Departments closed against all reporters but those who are engaged by the Associated Press.* The proposition has received the approval of some of the Departments; but its adoption is impracticable, and will not, in all probability, be put into operation."

This is a mistake. No such attempt has been made or thought of. The proposition, made on behalf of the Press, and at the instance of the Departments, was, that *official documents* should be given to the agents of the *whole* Press, instead of reporters for individual papers. It was so eminently just, and so essential for the relief of the Departments from annoying and inconvenient importunities, that it met the prompt and hearty assent of every Secretary and every head of a Bureau to whom it was submitted. Nor can it be less acceptable to the reporters at Washington, who are relieved by it from an irksome and distasteful duty, and enabled to give their attention to matters more becoming their position and their abilities. There was never the slightest purpose of curtailing, in the least, their access to the Departments, in pursuit of general intelligence.

KENTUCKY.—Quite an active canvass is going on in Kentucky for Senators in Congress. We presume that JOHN J. CRITTENDEN will return to the seat he has so long honored in that body, where he will be welcomed by those of his old associates who still remain. For the other place Hon. NATHANIEL WOLF and GEO. D. PRENTICE are prominently mentioned. Either of them would do honor to the State in that position.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—The Surgeon of the Tammany Regiment is Dr. J. Q. OSBORNE, and not Dr. STONE, as we erroneously stated yesterday. Dr. OSBORNE has been connected with the regiment in this capacity since its organization.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, ESQ.—The Boston *Post* informs us that HAMILTON E. TOWLE, the Civil Engineer, who rendered such valuable aid in saving the *Great Eastern*, is about to make this City his headquarters. We desire to welcome him and express our belief that he will have no occasion to regret coming among us. At such a time as this, however, men of a scientific and practical turn of mind, like Mr. TOWLE, should be in the employ of the Government, especially while skill to plan and ability to execute has so much to do with our national success. We are informed by a gentleman who was a passenger on the big ship, that, so far, the proprietors have in no way recognized the services of Mr. TOWLE.

JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO.—Upon the invitation of Gov. BRADISH, GEORGE BANCROFT, HAMILTON FISH and others, Rev. Dr. PIERSON, President of Cumberland College, Ky., will give two lectures on the "Private Life of THOMAS JEFFERSON," at Irving Hall, commencing next Monday evening. The first lecture will be substantially a repetition of the lecture which he gave recently before the Historical Society, and which elicited such warm commendation.

The Fremont Reception.

While, for the present, nothing more is heard of the German demonstration intended to celebrate the arrival of Major-Gen. FREMONT, in this City, another organization of Germans have held meetings in every Ward, to collect funds and make arrangements for a reception, on a still larger scale than the one at first projected. Progress has been made but the proceedings are not made known in a shape suitable for publication.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

A Naval Court of Inquiry will convene at the Brooklyn Navy-yard at 11 o'clock to-day, by order of the Secretary of the Navy. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., has received from Hon. GIDEON WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy, the appointment of Judge Advocate. The purposes for which the Court is convened have not transpired.

A New Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 22.

Peterson's Detector cautions the public against counterfeit tens on the Waterbury Bank of Connecticut. It is the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit that has been out for years.

The Steamship United Kingdom at Portland.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 22.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow, for New-York, arrived here this morning

THE GRAND REVIEW.

No Passes Required to Witness it—The Public Taken by Surprise—The Belief that the Review was Immediately to Precede a Battle—Magnificence of the Spectacle—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand and long expected review has at last come off. The announcement the night previous that no passes would be required at the Long Bridge, produced a stir in the human hive, and I have not seen Washington in such a state of feverish excitement since I have been in the City. I do not mean on account of the review itself, or the means of getting there, though on these accounts there was quite enough enthusiasm and anxiety. I suspect that the livery stables never had such a descent on them before. Everything that had four legs was in demand. The great excitement, however, grew out of this sudden removal of the interdict so long laid on the Potomac. What could it mean? Only three days before, the orders in regard to giving passes had been made more stringent. Why, then, was everybody and everything allowed suddenly and without restraint to pour into Virginia. It could mean only one thing, was the universal answer. The time for passes had gone by—the army was about to march. Some said it would never go into its old camp again. Others, more knowing on military matters, believed it would wait till next morning, and then move. "Did not a great review with NAPOLEON almost always precede a great battle?" There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the immediate advance of the army. Men differed only as to whether the review was to be the commencement of the march or a prelude to it. One thing, however, was settled—a decisive battle was at hand. Willard's was so densely packed that you could with difficulty make your way through the hall, while every tongue was busy. Through the loud continuous hum, you could now and then catch the words "review," "great battle."

The eventful morning at last came, and Washington began to stream towards the Long Bridge, which was soon buried from sight, and in its stead stretched an unbroken mass of human beings. Not fancying such a jam, I mounted my horse, and riding over to Georgetown, crossed by the aqueduct. As I passed up the heights by Fort Corcoran and the encampments that stretched beyond it, I seemed suddenly to have been left out of the world, so quiet and lonely did everything appear. No motion, no life, no stir indicated the gathering of a great army a few miles ahead. But at Ball's Cross-roads, where the road from Long Bridge intersects the main road, I met the stream which soon after became a torrent—for the cavalry began to pour forward. I kept on with the crowding squadrons for a while, but finally concluded I would stop and let them pass, so drew out on a high bank; but there seemed no end to the on-pouring thousands. The clattering of sabres and rapid beat of multitudinous feet would suddenly cease as the command "halt" passed from front to rear, losing itself in the distance; then, as the obstruction that caused it was removed, the apparently endless column would roll on, while the steam from the reeking horses, as it passed through a deep cut, would ascend like vapor along a water-course at evening.

In a wide swampy hole, near a small stream crossed by a narrow bridge, it became "confusion worse confounded," and cavalry, carriages, buggies, horses and omnibusses, became involved in one inextricable mass. Floundering through this I was enabled, from my knowledge of the country, to take side military roads and bye-paths, and thus escape the vast procession struggling onward. Munson's Hill overlooks the two immense fields on which the review took place. These are oblong, and together make a rough letter L, the road crossing where the leg joins the stem. The ground sloping down to the plain in front of the fort is covered with a nursery, and on the opposite side of the road, with a corn-field which had never been harvested. I saw many an ear picked and stowed away as a memento. In the field, on the southern side, the battalions seemed to be formed in three parallel lines, and each massed in column by division, though further off whole brigades seemed to be massed together. In the field, forming the leg of this L, the columns stretched away, till even with a strong glass I could detect only dark blocks of men, fringed with a faint sheen of glittering steel. As Gen. MCCLELLAN and the President arrived on the field, they were received with a salvo of artillery, which was repeated by battery after battery, until the whole further end of the field on which the artillery was arranged, was one tossing cloud of smoke, and shook to the deep reverberations of the guns. The General then, with the President by his side, and Secretaries of War and State in rear, and followed by a large escort of cavalry, galloped down the lines in front, and back between, received by every regiment as they passed with thundering cheers. They then swept around the artillery in silence—its grim salutations had already been offered. The cavalry came next, and as the squadrons sent up their wild shouts, countless sabres shook and gleamed in the air. A large crowd of spectators was assembled in the road at the end of the lines, and as the General approached it, it also raised a shout, but it made a feeble sound after the thundering hurrahs of the regiments.

The same thing was repeated on the other side of the road, when the General took his station and the different divisions began to march past in review. As they did so, those troops which belonged to the right wing of the lines kept on through the fields to their distant camps. Those belonging to the left wheeled and left the field also. This was necessary, for there was not room for them to form again. The fields were not large enough for an army of 70,000 men to form in the proper line of battle, or to execute any manœuvre, except the simple one of marching in review. Marching off the field, as they passed the General, instead of taking up new positions, detracted somewhat from the general effect. To break up by slow diminution instead of setting the whole array in motion almost simultaneously, and carrying it off the field in massive columns, is not an imposing way of closing a review, but it could not be avoided here. Twe continuous streams, however, pouring off in different directions, by their apparently endless flow, gave a striking conception of the immense force assembled.

The view from the plain of the fort on Munson's Hill, and the cornfield opposite, black with the multitude, and filled with carriages and horses scattered about in every direction, was picturesque and striking, while the spectacle from those hills of the massive columns below, was grand and imposing. What strength was slumbering in that mighty host, and what death and carnage lay before it, when it should move on the foe. When the question of union and disunion was so glibly discussed by politicians on the stump, who ever dreamed he should live to behold such a sight as this? A few miles away to the South lay another host, just like this, eager for the combat, who a short time ago were the happy citizens of a common country.

When the columns began to move, the scene became exciting. The distant strains of the regimental bands arose and fell on the still air, long rows of flashing steel came gleaming on, and when at one time the sun burst through a cloud, the whole field seemed to wave to and fro in the light.

I am surprised that there were no more accidents from reckless riding than those of which you have already been advised, for outside the lines, sub-officers were dashing over the broken ground and across ditches with a recklessness that deserved a punishment—and done, too, with no apparent purpose, except to see how near they could come to breaking their necks and yet escape. MCDOWELL'S horse must have got badly tangled up to have thrown him, for I have seldom seen a firmer seat in the saddle than his. MCCLELLAN rode a horse that was just fitted for the occasion, and he rocked over the field with an ease and grace that was admirable.

A great review, like a great battle, cannot be seen at the same time in its details and in its grand proportions. If you sit near the General in the former, to watch the marching and bearing of the troops, you can see only a few battalions at a time. If you stand on a distant elevation, you lose this critical examination, and get, instead, a panoramic view of the whole—volunteers and regulars then appear equally well. So if you are in a battle, you can see but little more than the Colonel of a regiment—you must stand on an elevation to take in the mighty tragedy.

There was great difference in the marching of some of the battalions, showing more or less perfection in drill. The unequal, rolling ground was not the best adapted to regular movements, though I thought, as the successive columns rose and sunk over the easy swells, it allowed of greater variety in the spectacle.

Long before the different divisions had all marched by the General and President I left the field, in order to avoid the crowd, and started back. As I did so I heard the heavy boom of cannon in the direction of Fairfax, and judging from the sound it could not be far from that place. The reports steadily grew more rapid, till there was a continuous roll of sullen thunder along the southern horizon. As I could not observe that it attracted anybody's attention but my own, I thought no more of it, but to-day an artillery officer in the regular army, who is stationed near Munson's Hill, told me it *did* attract attention, and as soon as the review was over MCCLELLAN, instead of returning home, although he had been all day in the saddle, galloped out to see what it meant. The officer had not heard, however, of the result. MCCLELLAN cannot see to everything in such a vast army, and much of course, will have to be left to the different commanding officers, but he knows he has got a new army, and blunders, do what he can, will be inevitable, and he wishes to prevent as many as he can before he comes to a decisive battle. Officers often dislike a Commander-in-Chief to show this anxiety, as it seems to reflect on their capacity, but it reveals his great anxiety and watchfulness, and that he does not mean to spare himself in this war. He is determined to be as omnipotent as he can, and it inspires confidence that he does. It is a mighty stake which he is playing for, both to himself and his country. It is fortunate that he has a contitution of iron. He is not heavily built, but his muscles are like whip-cord. He has been known to take a two-shilling piece between his thumb and forefinger and bend it double. This hardihood is indispen sable to a Commander-in-Chief. Without it, intellectual abilities are of little service. WASHINGTON possessed it; there was not a man in his army that could endure as much as he. NAPOLEON had it, and in his first campaign in Italy he rode five horses to death in three days.

On the way back, when near Fort Corcoran, I met a balloon moving over the fields. The owner stood erect in the car, while soldiers, with drag ropes, pulled the huge thing slowly along.

This looked like an advance, for there could be no use for it along the lines, unless a new position in front is to be taken. I presume this to be so, in order to keep up the impression that we are to advance in that direction, but I think when we move at all it will be in connection with a water force. If MCCLELLAN can succeed, by a combined attack, in turning the enemy's right wing, the game is up with him, and he will hardly risk a general engagement, but retire to new positions.

It is hard to stand and see the armies continue at such a dead lock, and Winter coming on, but there is nothing left to us but patience. It seems strange to mere lookers-on at this distance, that it takes our army at Beaufort so long to get landed. No advantage seems to be taken of the panic created by our entrance into Port Royal, and little to be done except to try to convince the traitors of South Carolina that we mean them no harm. This might have done very well in North Carolina, or even Georgia, but it seems to me a waste of time and good temper in that hot-bed of rebellion. It is ungracious, I know, to criticise when you are so far from the field of action, and cannot be acquainted with all the circumstances; but at the rate we are going on, a successful termination of the war seems too remote for ordinary vision Still, in a death struggle like this, the pieces sometimes keep moving on the board without any apparent advantage to either player, till of a sudden the check-mate comes, and the game is up.

In one of my recent letters I may have misled the reader in the allusion I made to Mr. THOS. H. CLAY and the CLAY family. THOMAS H. is not the only loyal living son of that line. His brother JOHN is as true as he. *James* is known as a Secessionist, but HENRY CLAY, (son of HENRY CLAY who fell at Buena Vista,) is in the field as Adjutant-General, under Gen. DICK JOHNSON, and rendering gallant service to the Union cause. Thus there is no danger that the honors of this noble house will not be heroically sustained by the descendants of the Ashland statesman.

The most enlightened friends of the Union, and of Kentucky and her loyal citizens, feel the deepest desire to see CLAY and HOLT in the Senate. They believe that no other two men from that State, or any other, can render a higher service to the nation.

In this connection I might add that in a former letter I seem to say that the Duke DE CHARTRES is son of the Prince DE JOINVILLE. The slip is of very little consequence, because every one is supposed to know whose son he is.

I see that the skirmish that broke up MCDOWELL'S review on Monday was more serious than I supposed—there being sixteen killed and wounded.

J. T. H.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new comedy, called the "Magic Marriage," was successfully produced at this house on Thursday evening, when a crowded and intelligent auditory was in attendance to record its verdict. The work is in three acts, and comes from a modest, if unexperienced, pen, for although the curtain had to be raised at the end of each act in obedience to the flattering behest of the public, the author did not care to make himself known. Mr. LESTER, in a few appropriate remarks on the termination of the piece stated, indeed, that the party's name (lady or gentleman) was unknown to him.

There is a very old story of a young and ambitious churchman who toiled successfully to the Papal Chair by assuming the grave bearing of a patriarch, and it is not difficult to perceive that from this respectable source the central idea of the "Magic Marriage" has been obtained. The scene is still in Italy but the characters have not the least touch of scarlet in their compositions. The heroine is a young and beautiful lady, who assumes the dress and air of her venerable mother, in order that with youthful wits she may take advantage of a matron's opportunities. A lawsuit—for her mother—and a lover—for herself—are to be won by this innocent deceit; the first is accomplished through the instrumentality of a Minister of Police, who is easily duped into the belief that the supposed old lady (who is rich) will reward him with her hand; the second is the old story,—a handsome spendthrift with a gaping purse and an army of creditors who determines to wed an old woman rather than go to prison. The lawsuit and the lover being gained, somewhat tediously, we may add, the machinery of the piece becomes more complicated. A sorceress begins to take an active part in shaping the destinies of the *dramatis personæ*, one of her earliest acts being to change the seeming dowager to a blooming court beauty. The change is entirely to the Chevalier's (her husband's) taste; but a scandal arises, and people inquire where is the venerable lady who so lately was his bride? The suspicions of the police lead to the apprehension of the gentleman, and to avoid danger the sorceress is again called upon to change the blooming beauty back to the elderly matron. This brings us to the third act, and to that explanation which the benevolent dramatist never withholds from an expectant public. The sorceress, of course, turns out to be a confederate of the heroine.

There are no strong reasons for any of the action that takes place. The Chevalier marries an ancient lady from the worst of motives, and attempts to desert her the moment he has secured a sufficient sum of money. He is not a lovable character. Nor is the heroine a sensible one, although she masquerades with intelligence, so far as the lawsuit is concerned. The wonder is why she should care about a man who shows so many traits of an unamiable character, and who especially is painfully sarcastic on the subject of old age. Apart from the reasonableness of the plot, there is much to praise in the ingenuity with which it is elaborated.

The first act, as we have hinted, drags slightly, and will be improved by excision, but the remainder of the play is quick, lively and picturesque. The complete success of the initial performance is due to the admirable acting, of Mrs. HOEY in the dual part of the *Marchioness*. It is not often that pictures so strongly contrasted are successfully handled by one artist, but Mrs. HOEY left us in doubt which to admire the most, the dowager or the beauty, and this remark we may extend to her charmingly tasteful costumes. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has one of his usual parts to play, and does it admirably, but the dialogue not being brilliant—either here or elsewhere—he has no special opportunity of pleasing the audience. Miss FANNY MORANT made her first appearance this season as the *Sorceress*, and was well received by the audience. Mr. FISHER, as the Minister of Police, was also very good. The piece has been produced in Mr. WALLACK'S usual style of elegance, and is enriched, moreover, with some graceful music by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. It was announced for repetition.

The Case of Mr. Laurens.

The TIMES gave, a few days since, from documents of the period, a statement of the circumstances of the capture, in the Revolutionary War, of HENRY LAURENS, who had been the President of Congress, and who was crossing the Atlantic on his way as an ambassador to Holland. Although that it is not in all respects a parallel case to the more recent one of MASON and SLIDELL, the two are nearly enough alike to render the story of LAURENS' capture interesting and, perhaps, important, as a precedent in international jurisprudence.

The career of Mr. LAURENS is well known. A native of South Carolina, and a merchant of Charleston, he early acquired both wealth and reputation. When the troubles with England began, he was a hearty friend of the Colonial cause, and in 1776 he was sent as a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental Congress. He became President of that body in 1777, and remained so till the close of 1778. Somewhat more than a year afterward he was appointed an ambassador to Holland, where it was to be hoped that financial aid could be secured by the Americans. Setting sail from Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1780, on board the brigantine *Mercury*, he was captured on the 3d of September by a British frigate off Newfoundland, and carried to London. There he was confined for fifteen months on the suspicion of high treason. Being released, he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners, and with FRANKLIN and JAY, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty in 1782.

The circumstances attending the capture of Mr. LAURENS are not so well known, and on one very important point there is a marked discrepancy in the published accounts. The statement which we copied a few days since from an English journal of the time, says that Mr. LAURENS was captured from "*a Dutch vessel* laden with tobacco, and bound for Holland." There are other authorities for a similar statement,—that the vessel was neutral on which he embarked. On the contrary, there is strong evidence of the fact that Mr. LAURENS was not arrested on a Dutch, but on an American vessel; and if this be so, the analogy between his capture and that of MASON and SLIDELL will not in this respect hold good.

The Annual Register, published in London for the year 1780, calls the vessel "an American packet," without mentioning its name. Dr. HOLMES, in his careful *Annals* (ii., 319,) says the vessel was the *Mercury*, a Congress packet. Lord MAHON, the British historian of the war, also says the vessel was "one of the American packets." Neither GORDON nor RAMSAY, in their early histories, nor HILDRETH, in his more recent work, refers to the nationality of the packet. Mr. BANCROFT has not brought his history so far. Dr. STILES, in his celebrated diary, narrates the occurrence, but does not say who owned the ship.

There is another authority, not so easily accessible, especially at the present time, as the works we have quoted. We refer to the narrative of Mr. LAURENS himself, which is hidden in the Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society, two volumes of which (and possibly more) were printed a few years since in Charleston. In this very detailed and curious record, Mr. LAURENS has mentioned almost every incident connected with his seizure and imprisonment. He says that the vessel on which he embarked was "the brigantine *Mercury, a packet belonging to Congress*, commanded by Capt. WM. PICKLES; a vessel with good accommodations, and esteemed an excellent sea-boat, and as fast a sailer as any in America." This from a merchant's pen seems almost conclusive evidence that the vessel was not Dutch. If it was, as it appears, an American vessel, the question naturally arises, why was it not seized as a prize by the British man-of-war. Perhaps because, as Mr. LAURENS says, it was unarmed and ballasted with sand.

The narrative of Mr. LAURENS' journey to Europe is so little known in its details, that we add a few particulars regarding it, chiefly derived from his own statements.

The American sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, of 16 guns, was ordered to act as a convoy, as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, for the *Mercury*, and did actually set sail with it; but being a slow vessel, it was sent back by Mr. LAURENS as a hindrance rather than a help. Two other American frigates were also ordered to go as convoys, but they did not appear; "nor indeed," says Mr. LAURENS, "did I much expect them, for at that time little regard was paid for orders inconsistent with the captain's own convenience." The *Mercury* was pursuing her solitary course, when, on the 3d of September, the hails from His Majesty's ship *Vestal*, 28 guns, Capt. KEPPEL, fell so fast that the American commander hauled down his flag. Mr. LAURENS, when he first saw that he was pursued, had burned or thrown overboard all his most important papers. But he had meant to retain, as of no public importance, one trunk of manuscripts which had no official character. Just at the last moment he concluded to throw this also overboard. It did not readily sink, and a British sailor rescued it. Oddly enough, this trunk contained a sketch, drawn up without the least official authority, of a treaty which Mynheer VANBERKEL, of Amsterdam, and Mr. WM. LEE, in the service of Congress, had thought might be negotiated between the United Provinces and the United States. Mr. LAURENS, before embarking, had asked for a copy of this paper from the American Committee of Foreign Affairs. "You may take the original," was the reply, —"it has never been read in Congress, and is a paper of no authority." Mr. LAURENS took it, the British seized it, and unauthentic as it was, it was made the foundation of a war with Holland.

Mr. LAURENS was carried to Newfoundland and then to London, where, as a prisoner in the Tower, he was subject to great hardships and annoyance. His story there is full of interest, but not of particular relevance to present affairs.

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Military Riding and Marching Boots.
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MARRIED.

LILLIE—GILMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. R. T. Cook, BENJAMIN H. LILLIE to MARY C. GILMAN, daughter of Samuel Gilman, all of the City of New-York.

DAY—MURDOCK.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. J. M. Macauley, J. GEORGE DAY to JEANNETTE, daughter of Carey Murdock.

BARTOW—LESLIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. John A. Paddock, THOS. E. BARTOW, Editor of the Hunterdon, N. J., *Republican*, to NINNIE C., eldest daughter of the late John W. Leslie, of Brooklyn.

HAMILTON—RANDALL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, WILLIAM C. HAMILTON to MARY GENEVA, eldest daughter of Erastus Randall, Esq., all of the above city.

STANSBIE—WETTERSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. L. Wells, EDWIN STANSBIE to JENNIE, daughter of Andrew Wetterson, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, Mrs. LUCINDA GEER, widow of the late Seth Geer, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Dr. Seth Geer, at No. 125 East 45th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

M'CUNE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Charles W. and Sarah C. M'Cune, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLINTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, CHARLES A. CLINTON, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HUNTING.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, of scarlet fever, MINNIE LEONORA, only child of Wm. W. and Laura E. Hunting, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place, at No. 235 East 30th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, the 23d inst.

BURDETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, EMMA ROSALIE, eldest child of Geo. C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 178 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 22, ANNIE D., youngest daughter of Isaac A. and Sarah J. Crane, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the parents are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 131 West 23d-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HORNIDGE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 22, Mrs. ANN HORNIDGE, aged 74 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 713 3d-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, GEORGE L. BENNETT, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of his family, and of his brothers-in-law, Nathaniel F. Waring and Robert Sherwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PARMELEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. LYDIA PARMELEE, aged 95 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Laura Johnson, corner of Clinton and Gates avs., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

VAN ZANDT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 22, HENRY MITCHELL VAN ZANDT, youngest son of Caroline and Robert Van Zandt, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Wm. B. Young, No. 117 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

HART.—In Brooklyn, about midnight on the 21st inst., JULIAN SEABROOK, son of Charles and Esther Hart, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from No. 161 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SHAND.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 17, at No. 78 Pierrepont-st., after a lingering illness of three months, CAROLINE PENELOPE SHAND, aged 19 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

CARLILE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 22, at 6 o'clock, ELLA LOUISE, only daughter of James and Susan A. Carlile.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, Thomas Shortland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn.

HILL.—In Westchester, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Mrs. MARY HILL, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Mervin R. Baxter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

RUDD.—In West Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 22, EDWARD P. RUDD, aged 28 years.

The funeral will be held on Sunday, at Sag Harbor, L. I. Cars leave New-York from foot of James-slip, at 9 A. M. this day, (Saturday,) and the boat *Massachusetts*, from same place at 4 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 607.—Nov. 22, 1861.
4, 48, 45, 19, 32, 33, 63, 42, 2, 27, 59, 62.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 608.—Nov. 22, 1861.
15, 18, 14, 38, 60, 1, 7, 23, 50, 30, 39, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION
Have the pleasure to announce that, upon their invitation and under their auspices,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver an Oration upon
THE REBELLION, ITS ORIGIN AND MAINSPRING,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Tickets 25 cents each—The entire proceeds devoted to printing and distributing the Oration.
Tickets may be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Independent*; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway, and, if any remain unsold, at the door.
Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, if provided in advance with tickets, will be accommodated with front seats.
This will be Mr. SUMNER'S ONLY SPEECH in this City this season.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
DE CORDOVA'S
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"AN OMNIBUS-RIDE UP BROADWAY,"
at Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING,
Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.
to be had at the Library, down-town Office, Firth, Pond & Co.'s, and the door on the evening of the Lecture.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
IN
EVERY SIZE
AND
STYLE OF BINDING.
Published by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
A list of styles sent to any address on application.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 12 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDERS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1861.

This Society is again called to lament the loss of an esteemed member.

The President announces the death of CHARLES A. CLINTON, who died in this City on the 21st inst., after a short illness. Mr. Clinton entered the Society in 1829, upon the death of his father, the illustrious De Witt Clinton; and bringing with him habits of systematic business, and the earnestness of a warm heart, he discharged for many years the duties of Secretary, and was among the most active and the most esteemed of the members. Those whom he leaves behind will lament a warm friend—a sincere, upright and exemplary man.

The members of the Society are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning, and to attend the funeral of their friend and late associate, from the Church of the Transfiguration, (East 29th-st., near 6th-av.,) on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. By order,
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. S. POPHAM, Secretary.

CARPETING.—THE ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT.—NO URGING TO BUY!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, has just received from Messrs. Hadden & Co.'s great Auction sale of English Carpets, Medallion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets and Rugs. Matting, Oil Cloths and Druggets at unusually low prices.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FAIR IN BEHALF OF THE MAGDALEN SOCIETY—On FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, during day and evening, at Dodworth's Hall, corner of 26th-st and Broadway.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,
NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,
Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.
A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.
None but healthy and competent workmen need apply. Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.
Families are taken care of by the authorities.
Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.
A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.
Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.
Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.
This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.
It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.
Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.
Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C.
R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, at 11 o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores after a seven years' war. All the Veterans in the adjacent counties are invited to participate with us in the celebration. A collation will be prepared for the occasion. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Poolesville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.
Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment.
Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

HEADQUARTERS MCCLELLAN CHASSEURS,
NINETIETH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
CAMP MORGAN, Nov. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 6.—THIS REGIment, being fully organized, is expected to march in a few days. Therefore, all absent members are hereby ordered to report to camp on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., otherwise they will be considered deserters, and treated accordingly. By order
JOS. S. MORGAN, Colonel Commanding.

THE MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Rifles for the transaction of important business, is adjourned until MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the drill room, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., when full attendance is expected.
C. E. STRONG, Secretary.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:
We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year

LAW REPORTS.

The Claims of the Old Police—Opinion of the Court in Other Cases.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. Titus vs. *The Police Commissioners, and Same ex rel. Hope* vs. *Same.*—Below is the opinion of the Court in these two cases, the dissenting opinion having been published yesterday, following the opinion of the Court in Gorman's case:

LEONARD, J.—These cases are, in all respects, similar to the case of Gorman, except that the jury found in these cases, in addition to the finding in Gorman's case, that the relators, since April 15, 1857, entered on other employment, inconsistent with their duties as members of the Police force.

If the jury had found and stated the nature of those employments, so that this Court could see that it was the duty of the Board of Police to remove these relators for the cause found against them by the jury, it would not be proper, within settled principles of law, to direct a *mandamus* to issue, to compel the Board of Police to restore the relators to office. It would be useless and wrong to compel the restoration of delinquent officers, when it would be the duty of those having authority so to do, immediately to remove them.

But in these cases the jury have omitted to inform us what was the nature of the inconsistent employment referred to, and when the relators were engaged in such employments. If it was after the defendants had commenced to withhold from the relators the right to exercise the offices in which the act of the Legislature of April 15, 1857, had continued them, such employments are of no moment here. These inconsistent employments may have consisted in observing obedience to the authority of the old Board of Police, and acting in hostility to the new, during a certain period after the new act was passed.

The Court of Appeals, as well as this Court, have decided that this latter course would be no ground for removing the officer.

Are we, then, bound to intend that these inconsistent employments were some other than those above supposed, and that they were of such a nature that the least measure of punishment that the Board of Police could properly inflict would be expulsion and removal from office?

I think not. If the facts in respect to the employments referred to are of such a nature that removal from office ought to follow, it will still be within the power of the Board to cause it immediately to be done.

It is no part of the duty of this Court to uphold an exclusion from office by intendment, where we are not certain that the existing facts would and ought, in right and justice, to produce a judgment of exclusion or removal by the competent authority.

Here the fact found is indefinite in time and character. The inconsistent employments referred to may be trifling or temporary in character, or have occurred at a time or in a manner not to require the infliction of such a consequence as forfeiture of office.

The relators are entitled to the writ of *mandamus.*

A Offal Case—The Mayor and Manure.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This has become an awful case indeed, it having been stated, under the above heading, in the TIMES, on the 16th of December, 1860, and in the issues of March 16, June 22, and June 25, 1861.

The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant directed to the City Chamberlain for the payment of $1,000 to the relator, for services in removing offal from the streets of the City. The relator set forth that he had performed the work under a contract with the City Inspector, in pursuance of authority from the Mayor and Health Commissioners. The bill had also been certified by the City Inspector.

Upon the return of the writ of alternative *mandamus*, the Mayor made return that the work had not been performed according to contract; that the relator only removed the offal to the dock, and there dumped it. Further, that the offal in the relator's district had been left till it became a public nuisance.

The relator demurred to the return as insufficient, and moved that it be quashed, and that a writ of peremptory *mandamus* issue.

The Court rendered opinion, giving judgment for the relator on the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within 20 days on payment of costs.

The defendant appealed to this Court, where the matter was again argued, and decision reserved.

H. R. Anderson and Chas. O'Conor for appellants; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondent.

Decision in Prize Cases on Appeal.

THE DECREES OF CONDEMNATION AFFIRMED.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The bark Hiawatha and her cargo.—The same* vs. *The schooner Crenshaw and cargo.*—These cases are two of the prize cases, which with several others involving a large amount of property, including vessels and cargo, have been argued on appeal and submitted to the Court. Judge NELSON has affirmed the decrees in these two cases, with a view to facilitate a hearing before the Supreme Court at Washington, without delivering any opinion or expressing any. The two cases involve the two important and novel questions common to most of the cases pending on appeal before him, viz.: the effect of the blockade, and whether the fact of the residence of an owner in the disturbed or insurrectionary district furnishes evidence that the property captured on the high seas is enemies' property, previous to the act of Congress of July 13, 1861.

The remaining cases will be held by the Judge until these two are disposed of by the Supreme Court.

From the novelty of the questions and the very large amount of property involved and in the hands of the Marshal and the custody of the Court, it was understood that the cases would go to the Supreme Court whichever way they were decided in the Circuit, and as it is the practice of that Court to give preference to Government cases, the principles of which are in daily application, the Judge has deemed it advisable to adopt the course above mentioned.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefit to a Bible Society.—The will of Robert Stewart Buchanan, now admitted to probate, after distributing a silver service among his family, and making sundry private bequests, leaves $250 to the American Bible Society.

The will of Robert Boorman, late a prominent citizen of this City, distributes a large estate among his family and relatives.

The will of Hugh Reilly, which has been strenuously contested before the Surrogate, was now admitted to probate.

The will of George Conklin, also contested, was submitted for judgment and decision reserved.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Hoffer, the Surrogate now granted letters of collection to the Public Administrator.

The wills of Jonathan Daintz and Frederick A. Fisher were admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Slade et al vs. *Fonell; Hart et al* vs. *Whitman et al.*—Orders settled.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Watson vs. Dennis et al.—Referred to Richard C. Beamish to select receiver and take security.

Smith vs. *Hamilton.*—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monorief.

Gray vs. *Kendall & Bowen.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrers with costs, with liberty to defendants to withdraw demurrers and secure answer within 20 days, on payment of costs.

Holdoneo vs. *Beers, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrers with costs.

Lowber vs. *Winter and Kelly.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please correct the statement in the letter of Lieut. GANNON. Instead of "Col. CORCORAN bought $48 worth of clothes," it should read Col. CORCORAN bought $210 worth, &c. And oblige yours, &c.,

JOHN GANNON.

—Mr. John S. C. Connelly, formerly editor of the Monmouth (N. J.) *Weekly Herald*, died at Freehold, on Friday last, after a lingering illness.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hamuonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 23
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norweglan	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 18
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEGANT CLOAK, A NEW SLEEVE, and Ladies' Zouave JACKET, or over 60 cents worth of full-sized Patterns, with splendid Fashion Plates, nearly 100 fine engravings, and valuable information in the Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready. Best Fashion Magazine in the world. Yearly, with a valuable premium, $1. Single copies, 25 cents. Published at No. 473 Broadway, and sold everywhere, or sent by mail. Every lady in America should have it.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. THE GREAT CLOSING SALE SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS

Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway,
STILL CONTINUES.

FRESH REDUCTIONS

Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE. &c.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK WINTER FASHIONS.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS, RICHLY TRIMMED.
MAGNIFICENT CLOTH CLOAKS, HEAVY LION-SKIN CLOAKS,
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, TRAVELING CLOAKS,
PROMENADE CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
MISSES' CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, $6, $7, $8,
At $9, at $10, at $12, at all prices.
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

OVERCOATS!
OVERCOATS!!
OVERCOATS!!!
NEW, LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPE OVERCOATS, &c., &c.—Large and splendid stock at
Oak Hall,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets in every color. Fall Bonnets at $5 and $8, worth $8. Children's Hats, Velvet Turbins, Straw Bonnets. L. BINNS, Millinery, largest and cheapest in the World, No. 681 Broadway, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNION PACKAGE.

Our articles being of the best quality, agents have the privilege of examining them before purchasing. For this reason, we do not seal our packages, as is usually done by our imitators. We publish a list of the contents of our package in the *Herald* each day. We give a good quality of stationery, and do not fill up with worn-out engravings. See *Herald* of this morning, and read our advertisement. Ours is the original package, and without question the best in the market. We challenge comparison and defy competition. RICKARDS & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.—$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED.—A special or active partner with the above amount, to join a new and strictly cash Dry Goods Jobbing business, commencing Jan. 1. The advertisers have had long experience in cash jobbing houses, and can control the first year a trade of $400,000, paying a profit of ten to twelve per cent. The former monopoly is crushed, and now is the favorable time to commence. Every house commencing on the cash principle and adhering to it, has coined money. Satisfactory references given by addressing, stating where an interview may be had, RUFUS KING & CO., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.—WANTed, a partner, as an educator or financier, of high Christian character, with a few thousand dollars, in one of the extensive and best patronized Educational Institutions in the country. Apply to the *Evangelist* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY, with stock, lease and fixtures, to a business man. This is an opportunity of rare occurrence. None need apply but those having a full knowledge of the trade.
E. & A. WAYTE, No. 309 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE and respectable business already established. An intelligent man of good habits and business capacity will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 167 *Times* office.

PARTNER WANTED.—$1,000 CASH CAPITAL will make $100 every day. Any independent gentleman or lady with the above amount can make a fortune, at a very pleasant business. Address R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500 CASH IN A staple cash business, with a large demand, and paying a very large profit, and carried on at a small expense. Address with real name A. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST.—An old established and highly respectable business is offered on favorable terms, a sufficient reason given for selling. Address B. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MORGAN MARES, 15 hands high, gentle in single or double harness, can trot in 3:30 to pole, and very stylish under the saddle. Can be seen at No. 36 Cherry-st., corner Rutgers-slip. Sold to close an estate.

A DESIRABLE HORSE FOR THE ROAD or track, young, sound, kind and fast. The most promising untrained horse in the State, is offered for sale or in exchange for a grazing farm. Address FARMER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN FOURTH-AVENUE, (probably,) a little pencil DRAWING of the Headquarters of Col. Serrell, commanding Volunteer Engineer Regiment, near Fort Walker, Hilton Head, S. C. The finder will be paid for trouble, and much oblige the Colonel's family, by leaving it at Headquarters Volunteer Engineer Regiment, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, IN A FULTON-st. stage, or in crossing Fulton Ferry, a package of PHOTOGRAPHS of a country farm-house. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them with L. P. STARR, No. 44 Exchange-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 336 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., as long as her services are required.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—No. 32 East 30th-st. and No. 29 East 29th-st.—The friends and patrons of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS are cordially invited to visit the institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children from 3 to 5 o'clock; also from 6½ to 8 P. M.

The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased.

Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast.

The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

"THE PEERLESS MISSION OF JESUS CHRIST," will be the subject of the first of a series of Sabbath Evening Sermons in the State-st. Congregational Church (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, TO-MORROW NIGHT, by its new Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, who will also preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. In N. B.—Lecture and Prayer Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING. THANKSGIVING DAY there will be preaching by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M., and a Children's Gathering in the evening. All are invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The opening services of St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., will take place, (D. V.,) on Nov. 24, the 26th SUNDAY after Trinity. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., will preach in the MORNING; Rev Dr. THOMAS GUION, D. D., of St. John's Church, in the AFTERNOON, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, in the EVENING. Divine service at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYHEW, Rector.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Rev. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, of New-York, will preach in this Church next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. WM. MILLER, the great Revivalist, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, an old-fashioned Camp Meeting Love Feast. The friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A SECond public meeting of this Society, in aid of the work of distributing the Bible among the army, navy, and volunteer forces of the United States, will be held at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., at 7½ o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. Statements of the work will be presented by the agents of the Society. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and Rev. H. E. MONTGOMERY, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the work.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tuesday evening, Lecture. Friday evening, Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock, All are invited, and seats furnished.

LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.—The Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of Brooklyn will be held, in the Washington-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, Rev. B. H. NADAL, D. D., and Rev. F. S. DE HAAS, and a collection taken.

SPECIAL SERVICES.—WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. M. FRENCH, editor of the *Beauty of Holiness*; at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. All friends invited. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st.—A sermon will be preached to the Sabbath School by the pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Strangers and friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will deliver a lecture in this Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27. Subject—*What a Blind Man Saw in England.*

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*The great vount supplied.* Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING; Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN MEMORY OF ELMER EUGENE PARMELEE, will take place in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, in 3d-av., near 39th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DELIVER his last lecture on *The Lessons of the Stars*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious Service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, and music by 200 children. Strangers and friends cordially invited. Very interesting meetings. Come for ten minutes or more.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach at the Church of the Holy Communion, (20th-st. and 6th-av.) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. will preach in the Morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the Evening. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS GOSPEL UNION MISSION, No. 42 Baxter-st. Services at 3 and 7½ P. M. Our children are expecting their usual Thanksgiving dinner. Many a lost one found will unite with us on this occasion. Contributions received by
W. S. WILDER, Superintendent.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. LONGLEY. AFTERNOON at 3 and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor. Subject for the Evening—*God's Love to Man.* The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject, Morning—*The Promise to the Ephesians.* Evening—*What is your Excuse?*

"DOES THE CHURCH PAY?" WILL BE the subject of the first discourse of the series on *Religious Economics* at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-street Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7½ o'clock.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on *What we Have to be Thankful for*, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon at 10½ on *The Offering Eye and Hand.*—Mat. v., 29, 30.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subject for the afternoon—*The Books of Nature.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRIST AND CIVILIZATION.—THE fourth lecture of the Course on *Human Progress*, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, will be given TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS preaches in the morning.

REV. DR. FERRIS MAY BE EXPECTED to preach in the Mission Church, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY. BROOKLYN Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Services in this church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Nov. 24, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. HOBART, an assistant minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. WAKELY; at 3 P. M., by Rev. W. ROSS; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. Bishop JANES.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—54TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when a collection will be made of Thanksgiving offerings for the Institution. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS FOR THE ARMY.—1,000 assorted for a regiment at $2 50. One hundred and fifty regiments have been supplied. Apply to
JOHN MARSH, No. 10 Park Bank.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY M. MIEL, TO-MORROW, and every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the hall east corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH—REV. Dr. COOKE'S. Pew No. 34 for sale; price, $100. Apply at No. 24 William-st., Room No. 16.

ASCENSION CHURCH MISSION, CORner of 9th-av. and 42d-st. Rev. D. F. REMINGTON will preach at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY MORNING.

REV. DR. PRENTISS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW in Dodworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, THE 24TH INST., at 7½ o'clock, Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture at Lamartine Hall, corner 28th-st. and 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, of unexceptionable character, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived 11 years. Call at No. 14 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation, as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, recently arrived, a situation as cook; understands meat, pastry, soups, game, &c., in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; either country or City; wages $8. Apply at No. 20 Prince-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, as a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; would go to the country; has most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist with a light part of the washing in a small private family; is kind and obliging. Address No. 46 West 19th-st. Can be seen at No. 317 West 29th-st., from 10 to 12½ o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY, RESpectable woman, a situation; is a first-rate cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address for two days No. 370 Grand-st., in the fur-store. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a smart, industrious servant-girl, a situation to do general housework or kitchenwork, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, reliable, economizing, trustworthy and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook or laundress; is a good cook, and understands pastry in all its branches; is capable of taking a situation in a gentleman's family; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 816 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the drug-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and capability. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a first-class private family. The very best references given as to respectability and competency. Call or address M. W., No. 74 West 37th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAuation, by a German girl, as housekeeper or chambermaid in a private family. Inquire at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had much parents' experience in the care of children, wants a situation as nurse, or is fully competent to wait on a lady in her confinement; best of references. Call at or address No. 68 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young girl, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of an invalid; good reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., (old No.,) front basement.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best references can be given. Can be seen till engaged at No. 195 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of ladies' and children's dresses; would work by the day, week or month. Call for a week, or until engaged, at No. 248 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, as situation as first-class waitress; or would take a chambermaid's place, and would take care of children; has lived with first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American Protestant girl, to do waiting and chamberwork, or would take care of children. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants, with first-class references, in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation to go to California, to take care of an invalid lady, or the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress. Apply at Mrs. Simmons' dressmaking department, No. 637 Broadway.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready for City or country.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in some store, by a young man 18 years old; not particular in what kind of business; willing and not afraid of work, and will make himself generally useful. Can give excellent references. Address R. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man, a situation as coachman; will be well recommended as a good servant by some of the most respectable families in New-York, to whom he has been coachman for 15 years; can wait on table if required. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., where a note left at J. Hucker's carriage maker, 179 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant married man, without incumbrance; has had long experience in London and six years in New-York; possesses good City references as to capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. Direct J. W., care of Mr. Baldwin—Brewster, Baldwin & Co.—corner of 10th-st., or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly in the care of horses and carriages; is temperate, willing and industrious; will make himself useful to his employer. Has first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 212 *

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
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LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
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C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
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HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
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Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York for 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Seventh day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms, and will also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Convertible Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTgage BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

$15,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 109 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGHstoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 129 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; walnut stairs throughout, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A COUNtry seat or farm near New-York, a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on East 50th-st., having all the modern improvements; or would exchange for merchandise. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Annual Address and Poem before the Association will be delivered at the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society (2d-av. corner of 11th-st.) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th of November, at 8 o'clock. Oration—WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, A. M., Class of 1852. Poet—GEORGE L. FREEMAN, M. D., Class of 1849. All persons interested in the College are invited to attend. The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Historical Society at 3 o'clock, the same evening.

JAMES W. FOWLER,
WILLIAM L. BOYD,
CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, } Committee of Arrangements.

HOLLAND LODGE, NO. 8, F. AND A. M.—The members of Holland Lodge are requested to meet at their Lodge-room on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brother and fellow-member, CHARLES A. CLINTON, Esq., which will take place at 3 P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av.

By order of
J. N. BALESTIER, W. M.
Attest, A. W. KING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway —An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY
at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x80. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Nov. 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, gilt-frame pier mirrors, painted enamelled suites, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany oval centre-table—convertible into a writing-table, rosewood bedstead, mahogany card table, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, do. rockers, gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood easy chair, covered in reps, &c., together with other furniture for furnishing a first-class house. Also several fine pieces of furniture made by Marcotte. Also, a mahogany billiard table.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and private gallery of oil-paintings, all richly framed, and belonging to a gentleman leaving for Europe, all of which are to be sold without reserve. In the collection will be found the works of Court, Van Hoseigh, Delaporte, Tanneur, L. Noelle, Schaep, Floriani, Hanseman, Miller, H. Newell, Dievieux, W. M. Brown, Beaulieu, B. Konig, Eyers, and others of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany and other bureaus, mahogany rocking and other chairs; extension, centre and other tables; sofas, sofa-bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil cloths, wardrobes, pier and other glasses, chandeliers, stoves, heaters, washstands, blankets, comforters, hat-racks, kitchen furniture, cutlery, &c. Also, one road-horse and wagon.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library and dining room suites, chamber suites, parlor secretaries, ladies' secretaries, Canterburies, worktables, centre and fancy tables, amoir-à glace, lounges, chairs, &c., being a large and varied stock of first-class furniture, to which the attention of buyers is solicited. Catalogues at sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, hair-carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, sewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak diningroom do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. SIMPSON and ZEB MAYHEW, against FRANCISCO DE LAZA, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the firm of DE LAZA & CO.—Amended summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1861.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Oct. 18, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN J. BARRIL and ROBERT BARRIL *vs.* The New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and HENRY B. CROMWELL, President; George D. Fowle, Philip B. Hoge and William H. Newman, Ward H. Blackford, Frederick J. Barreda and Philip Barreda.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 78 Merchants Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 7, 1861.

D. D. LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 78 Merchants Exchange, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1861. D. D. LORD,
o19-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. MCMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., Executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

TO LET.

FOUNDRYMEN AND MACHINISTS.—TO let or lease, the substantial five-story brick building, 40x80 feet, with cellar, Nos. 550 and 552 Water-st.

The above premises have been used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and have all the appurtenances for a first-class machine shop, viz: Engine, lathes, sawing, planing, boring and mortising machines, etc., all in running order.

Also, attached to same and extending through to Cherry-st., a foundry, 50x80 feet, with cupola, flasks, and an extensive assortment of patterns. Apply to A. DURYEE, No. 548 Water-st., or to J. W. DURYEE, No. 288 Cherry-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASE ment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No 121 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 34th-st., or No. 18 Park-place.

STORE IN WARREN-ST. TO LET—LOWER part of No. 18 Warren-st. Possession given 1st of December next. Apply to A. CLEVELAND, No. 83 Cedar-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—FLOORS through, four and five rooms, water and bath, in a good neighborhood, will be rented very low to good tenants. Apply at No. 140 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. Location one of the very best. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING AND FIVE ACRES of land, with considerable fruit, 30 miles from the City; easy of access by Hudson River and Harlem Railroads; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to Europe. Inquire, for a week, at No. 154 6th-av., in the store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first-class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of land, plenty of fruit-trees, &c. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 172 West 13th-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Headache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Intermittent Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Laborod Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk; daily. 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way. 5 P. M., Middletown and Newburgh. Intermediate stations: 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MAESH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad, for LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank at 3:30 P. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nanuet at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND SEA BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2¼ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 7½ A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Satur'y, Nov. 23, 1½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARbor, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, Nov. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPEcifications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.

S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN, apples, packed expressly for the European market, for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post office, Ulster County, or to M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR. WUFT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obliterating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as adulterated by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A.

CITY POLITICS.

MAYOR WOOD ACCEPTS A RENOMINATION.

His Address to the Committee.

A delegation of the Mozart Mayoralty Convention called at the Mayor's office, yesterday noon, to inform Mayor Wood of his renomination.

Alderman FRANKLIN, after the delegation had been admitted to the Mayor's private sanctum, addressed His Honor, hoping that he would accept the nomination. They knew he had not sought it, and that he had explicitly stated that he did not wish to continue in the office. But, under the present circumstances of the City and country they hoped he would satisfy the citizens of the City, County and State, by accepting. The nomination had been made by the Convention with but one dissenting voice—that of PATRICK DOWNY, of the Seventeenth Ward, and that gentleman had finally given in his adherence. Mozart Hall had not, like Tammany, gone begging for a candidate. They hoped he would accept, and thereby benefit not only his friends, but, the people of the City and County of New-York.

MAYOR WOOD'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I certainly feel that I have held the office of Mayor of this City long enough. While I recognize and know that it is a position of great prominence and highly honorable, and of a character that should excite the ambition of any man, yet, at the same time, I feel that a reelection to the office cannot impart any new honor to myself. I say this not in self-praise, but because, whatever honor there is attached to it I have had it by election once, twice—indeed, thrice—and under circumstances certainly that were exceedingly complimentary to me—more so than any reelection at this time could possibly be. I have, therefore, no desire to remain in the office, especially in its present condition. The Mayor has now no power to do good to the City of New-York, or to reform the many abuses which no one better than myself know to exist here. I think that it makes no difference to the people of New-York, under the existing City charter, who is Mayor. One man is about as good as another. The duties of the office at present are merely clerical. The Mayor has no control over the public departments, no control over the disbursements of public money, no control over legislation. Indeed, although ostensibly the head of the City Government, he is, *de facto*, the tail of the City Government. If the office had the power, dignity, and character which it has in the estimation of the public, there is no place that could be more preferable. I think that any ambitious man might build a high monument to his name in the office of Mayor, provided he had the power to enforce the laws, and administer the affairs of the Corporation, in a proper manner. No other position offers greater scope for the exercise of executive talents. I have, however, other reasons why I desire to retire. My private affairs have been very long neglected; I have my children to educate; I feel that I require relaxation and an opportunity to enjoy life as I desire to do, and not devote so much time to the discharge of public duties, conscious as I am that I could render no good to the public. It is true that in the present condition of the country, I feel that the City of New-York is now the great point to which the attention of the people, not only of this continent, but of Europe, is directed. I feel, that although the City of New-York is the great power which is now sustaining the Government with military force and pecuniary aid, yet I feel that if peace is to be restored it must have its beginning here; that the power and influence of this great Metropolis of the American Continent must be felt to restore harmony and reconciliation to the councils of the Union. My friends seem to think that by remaining in this position I may be able, at the proper time, to render some aid toward producing that result, and so I can, in any way, by remaining in this office, contribute toward restoring the peace of the country; if I can in any mode do anything to reconcile conflicting interests, and restore the Union again to its former harmony and prosperity, any amount of personal sacrifice would be nothing. The people of New-York have made me what I am. To them I am indebted for all I am in any respect. Therefore, they have a right to claim my whole services, and the little ability and influence I may possess in serving them in the mode I have indicated. This City is materially affected by the condition of the country. Our position is so prominent that we cannot escape the necessary results of our National contest, whatever they may be—good or bad. I have not despaired of the Union. I am one of those who claim that the Union will be again effected, and that New-York will again hold her position with reference to every section of the Union—South, North, East and West. It has been said—and, I believe, truly said—that it would be unfortunate if the City of New-York should be ever represented in this chair by one whose antecedents and whose peculiar influence might be an obstruction to the reconstruction of the Union. Not only must he be national and conservative, but I think it desirable that he should continue to act on national and conservative views. No man who has in any way given aid and countenance to the enemies of the Union, either at the South or the North, should be selected as the Chief Magistrate of New-York. None but a national and conservative man. I, for one, am ready to contribute my feeble power to prevent what I would deem a great public calamity,—any purely sectional man, or any purely sectional party, from obtaining possession of the Government of the City of New-York. Therefore, for public reasons, against my own private interests, against my own feelings and wishes, and not only of myself but of my family, I have finally concluded, gentlemen, to accept your nomination, and to permit myself to be placed again before the people of New-York for their suffrages, hoping and believing that the legislature will give to the office the necessary authority it requires, and that during my next term, if elected, I may be instrumental in aiding the restoration of the Government, and of peace to the troubled councils of the nation. With these remarks, gentlemen, I thank you, and beg you to return to the Committee, which you represent, my thanks for the honor done me at their hands.

Messrs. JACOB VANDERPOEL, J. B. WILLIAMS, and others of the Committee, then congratulated the Mayor, and after shaking hands with him, the delegation withdrew.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL CLUB.

C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor.

The German Democratic Central Club met, last evening, at the Bowery Gardens, No. 113 Bowery—Mr. GEORGE KUSTER in the Chair, and Mr. OTTO SACKHARDORFF, Secretary.

After reading and approving the minutes of the last regular meeting, the Club took up the report of the Committee of Five appointed to confer with the Committees of other organizations.

Mr. ANTON EICKHOFF, Chairman of the Committee, in a brief but spirited address, spoke with due respect of the ability and services of other candidates, prominent among whom were Mr. OPDYKE and Mr. WOOD, but reported that after careful and deliberate conference and consultation, the Committee had decided upon Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER as their safest and most deserving choice.

The mention of Mr. GUNTHER'S name was received with great acclamation.

Dr. KORN followed Mr. EICKHOFF in a somewhat prolonged and very amusing as well as forcible speech, in which he satirized the action of various minor candidates and the organizations supporting them, and concluded by moving that Mr. GUNTHER be declared the unanimous choice of the Club as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

Great applause succeeding this motion, it was put to the assemblage and passed without a dissenting voice.

Messrs. Koehler, Germann, Friedrich Busch, Lorenz Oberle, and Dr. Schirmer were then appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. GUNTHER and inform him of the nomination, and at 10 o'clock the Club adjourned.

The German nominations now stand thus:

German Republicans—GEORGE OPDYKE.
German Union League—GEORGE OPDYKE.
German National Democrats—FERNANDO WOOD.
German Democratic Central Club—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
German Independent Democrats—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The above organizations together control more than twenty thousand votes within the limits of the City, the Union League at this time influencing a greater number than any other single Association of the five above mentioned. The German National Democrats rank next, the Republicans, Central Club, and the Independent Democrats, following in their order.

NATIONAL UNION MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

C. Godfrey Gunther's Letter of Acceptance.

This Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street last evening, and was presided over by JOHN C. HAM. The following letter of acceptance from Mr. GUNTHER was received and read:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1861.

John C. Ham, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Although at an earlier date I partially declined the nomination for the Mayoralty, tendered me in such an unanimous manner by your organization, I do not feel at liberty to render any response but an affirmative one to your wishes. Since your presentation of my name as a candidate a free interchange of opinion leads me to believe that I would not be unacceptable to a large portion of my fellow-citizens, who earnestly desire and hope for a thorough reform in our municipal affairs.

You have seen proper to make a very flattering allusion to my past experience and action in connection with our City and county affairs. In reply, I can only say that, if elected to the position you desire for me, all my humble abilities will be most faithfully and conscientiously devoted to the prosperity, integrity and welfare of our Metropolis.

Thanking you for the compliment conferred, and the support so enthusiastically offered, I beg to assure you that the sentiment of your particular Association, of the "Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," is most fervently felt and responded to by

Yours, with great respect,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A Committee of three, consisting of E. MACFARLAN, J. L. NOYES, and B. MORTIMER DEEY, were appointed to draft a series of resolutions, expressing the unbounded confidence of the delegates in the integrity and ability of their nominee.

On motion, the Executive Committee were recommended to engage a room for the use of the Association, and also procure a banner with the name of their candidate for Mayor, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, displayed thereon. The Convention then adjourned.

The People's Syracuse Union Councilmanic Convention.

The above Convention met at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, last evening, Ex-Alderman JOHN FOSTER in the chair.

The following nominations were made for Councilmen of the Sixth District: Frank W. Ballard, Eighteenth Ward; Thomas Stephenson, Eighteenth Ward; Harvey D. Cleveland, Fifteenth Ward; John C. Ham, Sixteenth Ward; Alexander L. Shaw and George L. Cannon, Ninth Ward.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were appointed a Committee to notify the parties of their nomination. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

People's (Syracuse) Union Convention.

COUNCILMANIC NOMINATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee of the People's (Syracuse) Union Convention was held last evening, for the purpose of making Councilmanic nominations in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. The following nominations were effected:

Ninth Ward—A. H. Keech, J. D. Haviland; Fifteenth Ward—Abraham Lent, Gustavus Isaacs; Sixteenth Ward—Arthur Ahmuty; Eighteenth Ward—Thomas Stevenson.

C. H. LEFFERTS and —— ACKER, were also nominated for Constables of the Ninth Ward.

The Fourth Councilmanic Peoples' Union Syracuse Convention met last night and adjourned till the 22d inst.

Hotel Proprietors' Union.

This organization met at Powers' Hotel yesterday afternoon, and made the following nominations for Councilmen in the Fourth District:

W. G. SCHENCK, J. P. HUGGINS, JOSEPH W. HAWKES, JOSEPH D. COSTAR.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place next Monday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and complete the nominations.

Republican Nominations in the Twentieth Ward.

The Twentieth Ward Republican Convention met at Continental Hall on Wednesday evening, and nominated SAMUEL SINCLAIR, for School Commissioner; WILLIAM ROSS, for Inspector; and MATTHEW MCDOUGAL, Trustee.

Tammany Hall Seventeenth Ward School Convention.

The Seventeenth Ward Tammany School Convention met last evening, and made the following nominations:

School Commissioner—James L. Miller.
Trustees—M. J. McCarthy, John L. Carbrey.
Inspector—Nicholas Segar.

The Seventh and Eighteenth Wards' Tammany School Conventions met last night, pursuant to adjournment. The Seventh Ward Convention appointed a Committee of Conference, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair. The Eighteenth Ward nominated for Commissioner, WM. E. CURTIS; Inspector, FRED. E. MATHEW; Trustees, JOHN FOSTER and JAMES RILEY.

Preparations for a Mass Meeting.

The Committee on Organization of the Tammany General Committee, met at 12 o'clock to-day, and made the preliminary arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in Tammany Hall Tuesday night.

Mozart School Conventions.

The Mozart School Conventions were held in the several Wards last night, with the following result:

First Ward—A Conference Committee appointed, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.
Second Ward—Did not meet at place designated; adjourned.
Third Ward—School Commissioner, Edward B. Heath; Inspector, Geo. F. Carland; Trustees, full term, John Suhr, John W. Minne; to fill vacancy, Wm. W. Conover, James McCluskey.
Fourth Ward—Commissioner, James Riley; Trustee, John More. The balance of the candidates to be nominated on Monday.
Fifth Ward—Adjourned till 26th inst.
Sixth Ward—Commissioner, John Winne; Inspector, Robert Conway; Trustees, Robert Cullen and Terrence Foley.
Seventh Ward—Adjourned till 26th inst.
Eighth Ward—Adjourned to 25th inst.
Ninth Ward—Commissioner, Albert G. Bogart; Trustees, Wm. H. Grey and Henry J. West; Inspector, Andrew Holley.
Tenth Ward—Commissioner, Daniel Slote; Trustees, Wm. McCaffie and Gideon Ostrander; Inspector, Z. F. Barnes.
Eleventh Ward—Commissioner, Richard Lawrence; Trustees, Charles Perley, Jr., and Doctor Barry; Inspector, Seaman Johnston.
Twelfth Ward—Adjourned.
Thirteenth Ward—Commissioner, Charles Shaffer; Trustee, Dr. Irvin.
Fourteenth Ward—Commissioner, Wm. S. Wilhelm; Inspector, Wm. Reynolds; Trustees, Wm. S. Kavle, and Robert McCafferty.
Fifteenth Ward—Adjourned till this evening.
Sixteenth Ward—Adjourned.
Seventeenth Ward—Adjourned.
Eighteenth Ward—Wm. E. Curtis, Commissioner; Trustees, John Foster, John O'Brien; Inspector, Fred'k E. Mather.
Nineteenth Ward—Adjourned.
Twentieth Ward—Adjourned.
Twenty-first Ward—Adjourned till 25th inst.
Twenty-second Ward—Adjourned.

Republican School Conventions.

The Republican School Convention of the Ninth Ward has made the following nominations:

Commissioner—Jacob C. Bogert.
Inspector—F. Merklee.
Trustees—James W. Booth and Ellery Dennison.

The School Convention of the Nineteenth Ward have nominated as Commissioner HUGH M. HERRICK.

Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Sixth District Aldermanic Mozart Convention met last night, pursuant to adjournment, and nominated JAMES DUNNING.

Mozart Nomination for Constable.

The Mozart Democrats of the Ninth Ward have nominated PASCAL P. PERRY as Constable, to fill a vacancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BOLD THEFT—ARREST OF THE THIEVES.—Thursday afternoon a man named HENRY MALLON entered the sugar store of RAMSEY CROOKS, No. 57 Front-street, and asked to look at a directory. While he was examining it, a confederate came in and began pricing sugar. Mr. CROOKS was the only person in the store at the time besides these two men. While he was engaged in showing samples to his supposed customer, MALLON made his way to the money-drawer, which he robbed of $170 in money and a check for $130. The two soon after left Mr. CROOKS' store, and proceeded to the flour store of DAVID D. CRANE, No. 45 Jay-street, where they pursued a precisely similar game. MALLON obtained from Mr. CRANE'S till the sum of $277 in cash, and two checks amounting to $250. Soon after they left the latter place the robberies were discovered, and the Police notified. Yesterday the detectives arrested them. They were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, where Mr. CROOKS identified the two, and Mr. CRANE identified MALLON. The Justice committed them to the Tombs. Neither money nor checks have been recovered.

THE ORGAN-GRINDERS AND THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—A large party of organ-grinders, who had been unable to leave New-York by the steamer for California for want of passports, called upon Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the supposed imposition. The Superintendent assured them of his willingness to aid them in any way possible, and regretted that, for the present, they had lost the opportunity of emigrating to California, but he stated that he is determined to enforce the laws at all hazards, in pursuance of his instructions from the State Department. AN English family, who intended to make the trip to SAN Francisco, were also detained in the City, being unprovided with passports.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—This institution is supported by the ladies of New-York, aided by the benevolent throughout the Northern States. At the present time they are greatly in need of funds. About nine hundred children daily draw rations from the stores provided, and as Winter approaches, the number of needy, hungry little ones rapidly increases. It is proposed to have a donation visit at the "Home" on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of the unfortunate children connected with the institution. Let those who have the ability contribute liberally toward the praiseworthy object.

ARREST FOR ARSON, IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—ANTOINE HOLS, a cabinet-maker, was arrested last night upon the charge of setting fire to the premises No. 232 Division-street, on the night of the 18th inst. The accused and several other families resided in the building. Fire-Marshal BAKER has investigated the case, and obtained evidence strongly implicating the prisoner.

BURNED TO DEATH.—AN inquest was held yesterday on the body of SARAH F. WASHINGTON, a little girl, four years of age, residing at No. 61 Park-street, who died from burns received by her clothes accidentally taking fire from a furnace.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Burnside, U. S. A.; James Freeman Clark, of Boston; J. B. Talcott, of New-Britain; Col. C. B. Stewart, U. S. Engineers; E. P. Whipple and lady, Dr. S. G. Howe and Joseph Lyman, of Boston; L. Levering, of St. Louis; C. H. King and lady, of Chicago; E. P. Luli, U. S. N.; A. F. Dodge and lady, of Boston, and C. L. Lincoln and Lady, of Hartford, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Andrew and lady, of Massachusetts; Col. Brewster, U. S. A., and C. H. Dorr and H. Ritchie and lady, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Ben Perley Poore and family, of Newburyport, Mass.; Robert H. Pruyn, recently appointed Minister to Japan; Maj. M. S. Martin, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. H. S. Arnold, U. S. N., and lady; Capt. Caswell, of Washington; Maj. M. S. Martin, U. S. A., and Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, Del., are at the Astor House.

Judge Horton, of California; Col. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Col. Chester Harding, of Missouri; Col. C. C. Sibley, U. S. A.; W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey; Jno. E. Weber, of St. Louis; James W. Simonton, of California, and S. T. Cushing, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo; W. S. Worth, U. S. A.; D. A. Given, of Kentucky; M. G. Freebodo, of London, and G. Beckett, of Liverpool, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli, of Boston; Mrs. Hutchison and maid, of Paris; W. W. Cochran, of England, and Stephen Foote, of Canada, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROPERTY OF CORPORATIONS.—The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors has prepared the following statement of the several incorporated companies in Kings County liable to taxation:

Name of Corporation	Valuation.	Tax.
Atlantic Bank	$484,113	$10,901 12
Academy of Music	100,000	2,174 00
Atlantic Dock Company	680,000	15,815 91
American Ship Building Co	13,550	306 50
Brooklyn City Railroad Co	460,736	10,550 81
Brooklyn City Central R. Co	59,910	1,288 25
Brooklyn City and Jam. R. Co	235,638	5,385 35
Broadway Railroad Company	77,925	1,782 54
Brooklyn Gas Light Company	980,180	21,669 72
Brooklyn Bank	318,934	7,181 67
Brooklyn Ferry Company	113,000	3,164 36
Bank of Cape Fear, N. C	9,875	251 09
Citizens' Gas Light Co	1,003,555	21,934 00
Central Bank	175,350	3,993 59
City Bank	312,000	7,282 34
Citizens' Bank	3,000	68 93
Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	101,773	2,848 85
Francis' Lifeboat Co	19,850	448 88
Greenwood Cemetery Co	9,550	202 23
Greenpoint Gas-light Co	16,530	373 81
Grand-st. & Newtown R. R. Co.	21,000	578 92
Hudson-av. & Jackson-st. Ferry.	2,000	45 86
Houston-street Ferry Co	20,500	597 76
Home Life Insurance Co	125,000	2,717 50
Kings Co. Fire Insurance Co	145,108	44,06 38
Long Island Bank	390,200	8,786 41
Long Island Railroad Co	566,215	1,345 53
Mechanics' Bank	489,000	19,630 88
Manufacturers' Bank	143,007	4,007 78
Nassau Bank	300,000	6,552 60
Pennsylvania Coal Company	122,500	3,571 92
South Tenth-street Ferry Co	18,900	529 25
Southern Bank, N. C	6,500	150 36
Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York	25,600	576 46
Union Ferry Co	669,500	15,887 70
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	17,200	481 65
Williamsb'h City Fire Ins. Co	150,700	4,220 09
Williamsburgh Bank	476,324	13,338 62
Williamsburgh Gas-Light Co	390,200	11,078 31
Union Porcelain Company	14,520	328 86

The valuation of the whole of the Corporations who own property in the county is as follows:

Amount of real estate	$3,042,930
Amount of stock, deducting real estate	7,976,922
Total	$11,019,852
Total amount of tax	2,581,195 92

BROOKLYN PROTESTANT ASYLUM.—The annual Fair for the benefit of this Asylum, took place on Thursday and Friday, at the Asylum Building, on Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue. There was a large attendance of visitors, and the contributions, as usual, were large.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of HENRY CURTIS, for the murder of Policeman MARTIN, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, when a verdict of murder in the second degree was rendered by the jury.

Fatal Shooting Affair—Inhumanity Towards a Dying Man.

Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, concluded an inquest yesterday, at New-Durham, on the body of a Frenchman named ANTOINE SOULIER, artificial flower maker, of No. 214 Avenue A, New-York, who lost his life on Tuesday last, by the discharge of a gun while in an affray.

It appears from the evidence, that SOULIER was up at Seacaucus, hunting, and was accompanied by FRANCIS PASINI, of West Hoboken. They started to cross ADRIAN POST'S farm for the purpose of reaching the Paterson Plank-road, when Mr. POST ordered them off, and they turned to leave the premises. It is alleged that POST commenced to push SOULIER along. This led to some words and finally to blows, POST admitting that he struck deceased twice and was then knocked down. Just at this time the gun was discharged, the contents lodging in SOULIER'S right leg, above the knee, causing a wound four inches in depth, shattering the bone, and severing both arteries and veins. While this was taking place, PASINI was having a struggle with POST'S son, who had come up and was trying to wrest his gun out of his hands, and, his back being turned, did not know whether the fowling-piece was discharged by accident or design.

Post does not seem to have been satisfied with the injury that SOULIER had sustained, and, accordingly, after considerable delay, took the injured man in a wagon and proceeded to New-Durham, and applied to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant against the parties for trespass, but was refused.

Pasini testified that while the injured man was being conveyed to New-Durham, he repeatedly begged of Post to drive fast in order to procure a physician, offering to pay well for it, but that Post took no heed to his entreaties; finally, after deceased had been in the wagon nearly three hours, and a warrant had been refused, Post started for a physician, but before procuring one, Soulier breathed his last, having bled to death.

Dr. Westell W. Gibbs, who made a *post-mortem* examination, testified that in his opinion deceased came to his death from prostration and loss of blood; that if he had been attended to immediately he might have been saved.

The Jury rendered the following verdict; "That deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of his gun; at the same time, the Jury censure Mr. POST for taking illegal proceedings whilst ordering deceased from his premises."

Under the rendering of the verdict, the Coroner could not arrest POST, but the matter will probably be investigated by District-Attorney SCUDDER. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. Coroner BOHNSTADT was informed on Thursday evening that Mrs. SOULIER had become deranged over her sad bereavement.

The Slaver Augusta.

An examination in the case of the slave bark *Augusta* was commenced before United States Commissioner HENRY yesterday, G. P. ANDREWS, Esq., appearing on behalf of the Government, and Judge BRUCE for the prisoners. The crew of the *Augusta*, who were arrested at Fire Island, were brought before the Commissioner, but only one witness, Capt. CASH, was examined. He testified that he was engaged to take the men in his sloop from the bay near Patchogue down to the beach, on what he supposed to be an excursion; that when he arrived there OAKSMITH requested him to take them out to sea, for what purpose he did not know; that he complied with the request, and, after getting out, the sea became so rough that he was obliged to put into Fire Island, where the sloop ran ashore; that, apprehending the men were going to get his sloop off and run away with her, he made a complaint to the Sheriff, and had them arrested; that he did not ascertain from any of the men where they intended to go, or what their object was, but he heard one of the men, he could not tell which, say something about the *Augusta* having been blown out to sea. At the close of Capt. CASH'S testimony, the examination was adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

Trotting on Long Island.

REMARKABLE TURN OF SPEED SHOWN BY A WELL-KNOWN ROAD TEAM—FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

A very remarkable race against time came off last Tuesday over the Centreville Course, in which the fastest time ever made to wagons was accomplished. The owner of the well-known mares *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush*, who cannot be persuaded to trot his team for money, achieved this feat for the purpose of proving that, though no so-called sporting-man, he had horseflesh that could bowl him along a little too speedily for any professional to hope to keep up with him, either in a dash or a pretty long spin. The mares did their two miles on this occasion in 5 minutes and 5½ seconds. This beats *Flora Temple's* 5:07, in her match to wagons with *Sontag*, and it is a long way ahead of *Lady Suffolk* and *Rifle's* 5:19. *Ripton* once beat *Lady Suffolk* in 5:07, in harness, but there is a great deal of difference between the weight of a wagon and a sulky. This feat by *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush* created the wildest enthusiasm amongst the spectators present, and their owner was warmly congratulated. The trot was an impromptu one, got up in a moment of genuine sporting impulse, after a commonplace affair between a horse named *George Cooley* and a mare named *Belle*, in which the former beat her competitors in three straight heats—time, 2:39, 2:31¾, 2:33.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Three non-commissioned officers lately serving on Governor's Island are among the eleven just promoted to Second Lieutenancies in the regular army. Their names are CHARLES BENZONI, OSCAR HAGEN and SAUL S. CULBERTSON. Lieut. BENZONI served in the British German Legion, and enlisted in the United States Army about three years ago. On the organization of the Eleventh Infantry he was transferred to it, and has been acting as Quartermaster-Sergeant. Lieut. HAGEN was First Sergeant of company A, permanent party on Governor's Island, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers. Lieut. CULBERTSON has served in the British Army, and was with his regiment (the Twenty-fourth Infantry) through the whole of the late Indian campaign. This regiment had more fighting and suffered more than any other. Lieut. CULBERTSON was also in the battle of Bull Run, and was the last man to leave the field, spiking the gun he had been working, and cutting the traces before he did so.

Commander LE PERUSE, of the French frigate *Belle Ilone*, accompanied by his Aid, paid an official visit to Commodore PAULDING, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on his arrival, and the marines, commanded by Capt. BREVOORT, turned out and presented arms.

The United States steamer *Bienville* went down to the battery yesterday to receive her powder, after which she sailed for Port Royal.

The *Rhode Island* has taken the *Bienville's* berth, and commenced to fill up with stores.

The steamer *Curlew* arrived at the Yard yesterday, for repairs. Her machinery is out of order.

The United States ship *Morning Light* will be towed down to the Battery to-day to receive her powder.

The United States steamer *Powhatan* will hoist her flag, and receive one hundred and fifty of her crew to-day, and will proceed to Philadelphia for repairs.

The United States ship *Nightingale* received her crew of about ninety men from the *North Carolina* yesterday, and commenced to take in stores.

The receiving ship *Kate Stambler*, lying off the Navy-yard, has on board one hundred and fifty recruits, who are drilled daily in Marine artillery drill.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

The steam transports *Cosmopolitan*, *Boston* and *Delaware* are taking in coal and stores, and are expected to leave this port in a day or two.

THE GOVERNMENT AMONG THE PILOT BOATS.

We understand the officers of the Government have purchased the New-York and Sandy Hook pilot-boat No. 11, and are examining with the same view several others.

For dispatch or mail boats there are no such vessels in the world, either for speed or safety. There are a number of them, recently built, which could be obtained for this purpose, that have been built in the most substantial manner, as indeed the nature of their business demands that they should be, and fitted up in the most comfortable, and in some instances luxurious style.

ANOTHER FRENCH REGIMENT.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 22.

Capt. CONFORT, of the French army, who has served fourteen years in Algeria, has, at the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, been authorized to raise a regiment of *Franc-Fireurs*. Their service is to be special in its character, and under the immediate Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-NINTH.

The Fifty-ninth will positively leave this afternoon, passing through Broadway.

THE SAN JACINTO.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 22.

The *San Jacinto* left Newport at 12 o'clock last night, and will arrive at Fort Warren to-night.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Nov. 22.

The steamer *San Jacinto* was at Holmes' Hole at 10 o'clock this morning. She arrived about 7 A. M. No communication with the shore was allowed. The weather is foggy.

THE CAPTURE OF MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MASON.

OPINION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT delivered his address on the "State of the Country," before the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, at Lowell, on Tuesday evening. According to the *Journal and Courier* of that city:

Mr. EVERETT began by remarking that he had been requested to say a word or two upon an event that reached us within a day or two—the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. Some have apprehended that this act, however desirable in some respects, may yet be considered by the British Government as unauthorized by the law of nations, and therefore likely to bring us into unpleasant relations with that power. *This apprehension is entirely groundless.* There is no right better recognized by the law of nations than that of the armed vessel of a belligerent Power to detain a neutral vessel on the high seas, to ascertain whether on board of that neutral vessel there is anything contraband of war. It is expressly laid down by all the text-writers on the law of nations, that among the things which are forbidden to be carried by a neutral vessel are Ambassadors of either belligerent Power. There have been many cases in which this principle has been laid down and enforced in the English Courts of Admiralty. In the year 1808, an American vessel called the *Caroline*, on her way from New-York to Bordeaux, in France, was captured by a British cruiser, carried into England, tried and condemned before Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, afterward Lord STOWELL, the highest authority on any question of the law of nations that can be found in Great Britain—condemned because it carried dispatches from the Government of one of the French colonies. In giving his opinion on the condemnation of this vessel, Sir WM. SCOTT expressly said that the belligerent cruiser was authorized in stopping the *Ambassador* of the enemy on the way to his destination. You are, many of you, familiar with the case of Mr. HENRY LAURENS, who was at one time President of the Continental Congress, in the Revolutionary war, who was on his way from Martinique to Holland, on board of a Dutch vessel, at that time a neutral Power. This vessel was captured by a British frigate, carried into St. John's, Newfoundland, he was transferred to another vessel, and sent to England, and there confined in the Tower of London, as a traitor, for two years, and it was only after the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown he was given up, in exchange for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

You see that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that there is any illegality in this detention of the mail packet, that the detention was perfectly lawful, the capture was perfectly lawful, their confinement in Fort Warren will be perfectly lawful [cheers,] and as they will no doubt be kept there in safety until the restoration of peace—which we all so much desire—we may, I am sure, cordially wish them a safe and speedy deliverance. [Cheers.]

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 22.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news.

It was reported that a flag of truce had come from Norfolk, with several women and children.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE IRA HARRIS CAVALRY—ORGANIZATION OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the following orders have been promulgated relative to the organization of the Second Ira Harris Cavalry Regiment:

ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 454.—In accordance with General Order No. 78 from this Department, and General Orders Nos. 48 and 71 from the War Department, the companies of the organization heretofore known as the Ira Harris Cavalry, which are commanded by the officers named below, are hereby formed into a regiment, to be designated as the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

The following persons will be appointed Field, Staff and Company officers of the regiment thus formed when they shall have passed the examination required by General Order No. 78, and will be commissioned whenever the Field, Staff and Company muster rolls, certified to by the mustering officers, shall have been filed in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State:

Colonel, DEVIN; Lieutenant-Colonel, Duncan McVicker.

Company Officers.—Company A—Captain, Freeman Cure; First Lieutenant, F. A. Patterson; Second Lieutenant, D. J. Jackson. Company B—Captain, Frank B. Medlar; First Lieutenant, Hilman A. Hall; Second Lieutenant, J. P. Norvell. Company C—Captain, Jas. W. Stanley; First Lieutenant, John Price. Company D—Captain, Hy. Lyon; First Lieutenant, Philip R. Wales; Second Lieutenant, Raymond L. Wright. Company E—Captain, Wm. E. Beardsley; First Lieutenant, Wm. Edwards; Second Lieutenant, Jno. G. Cooper. Company F—Captain, Jno. Convordine; First Lieutenant, Drodaie C. Hannales; Second Lieutenant, Robert Crozier. Company G—Captain, William R. Sheldon; First Lieutenant, E. Ellerbeck; Second Lieutenant, Edward P. McKinney. Company H—Captain, Wm. P. Hale; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Aitken; Second Lieutenant, Edward Titus. Company I—Captain, Wm. H. Crocker; First Lieutenant, David P. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, J. Hamilton Beil. Company K—Captain, Riley Johnson; First Lieutenant, George W. Goler. Company L—Caotain, John L. Smith; First Lieutenant, Harrison White; Second Lieutenant, William A. Park. Company M—Captain, Geo. M. Van Buren; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Hennance; Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Everts. Officers rendered supernumerary by the provision of this order are hereby honorably discharged. Brigadier-Gen. YATES is charged with the execution of the details of this order.

DEPARTURE OF COL. SACKETT.

The United States Mustering and Disbursing officer, Col. SACKETT, has received orders to at once report himself to Gen. MCCLELLAN. Col. SACKETT is a fine officer, and much as his absence may be regretted here, his presence cannot but be beneficial to our army. Capt. H. TWEEDLEY, of the Third Infantry, assumes the duties of the Colonel in this City.

Personal.

A letter from Baltimore says: "The most distinguished and influential—I may also say fashionable—ladies of Baltimore, amongst whom are Mrs. REVERDY JOHNSON, Mrs. BONAPARTE, Mrs. ALBERT, Mrs. GORDON, Mrs. MCKIM, Mrs. DR. MACKENZIE, Mrs. MORRIS, and a host of others, are now active members of our 'Union Relief Association.' This Association has five rooms, and is doing an immense amount of good. The ladies are unremitting in their attentions to the sick."

YALE COLLEGE.—The Annual Catalogue of Yale College for the current Academical year, 1861–'62, is published. It shows the following number of students, viz.: In Theology, 29; in Law, 38; in Medicine, 38; in Philosophy and the Arts, 44. In the Academical Department—Seniors, 98; Juniors, 119; Sophomores, 133; Freshmen, 112. Total, 599. The whole number in the Academical Department is 462, which, though smaller than for the last two years, has been exceeded only four times since the College was founded. The number is lessened by enlistments in the army, and by the disturbances of the times. In the whole Institution there is only one from any seceded State, viz.; one from Louisiana, in the Law School. Among the undergraduates there are six from Maryland, four from Delaware, and one from Missouri. The Sheffield Scientific School, equipped and endowed chiefly by the liberality of a gentleman of New-Haven, seconded by the generous gifts of a few other citizens, is now in successful operation, in the Department of Philosophy and the Arts.

THE TIMES' REPORT.—A full account of the attack on, and occupation of, Beaufort, S. C., will be found in this week's *Tablet*. In making it out we had occasion to use very extensively the special report of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which is decidedly the best of any that appeared. The other reports were used as mere auxiliaries.—*New-York Tablet.*

☞ A son of Mr. A. HECHT, residing at No. 136 Sixth-avenue, who has been deaf from birth, has been perfectly cured by Dr. LOEBENTHAL, of St. Mark's-place, after being treated without success by several eminent physicians.

[Advertisement.]

The only citizen remaining in Beaufort when our troops took possession of it was drunk. He did not wear one of KNOX'S fashionable hats, for if he had he would never have got a "brick in it," or got himself in such a "tight" place. Gentlemen who buy their hats of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, never get tight—never prove traitors to their country, but are always found amongst the most worthy citizens and truest patriots.

[Advertisement.]

FILTH is the curse of God's flowry land,
It blights all it touches and man's fair hand;
SOAP is the cure, you'll ever surely find,
If you'll but use the PYLE'S O. K. kind.

Every housekeeper should use PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. In general usefulness it surpasses all other soaps in use. Sold by grocers everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over for